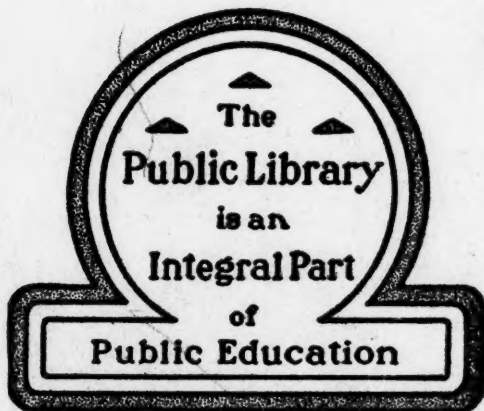


Vol. 16

December, 1911

No. 10

Public Libraries



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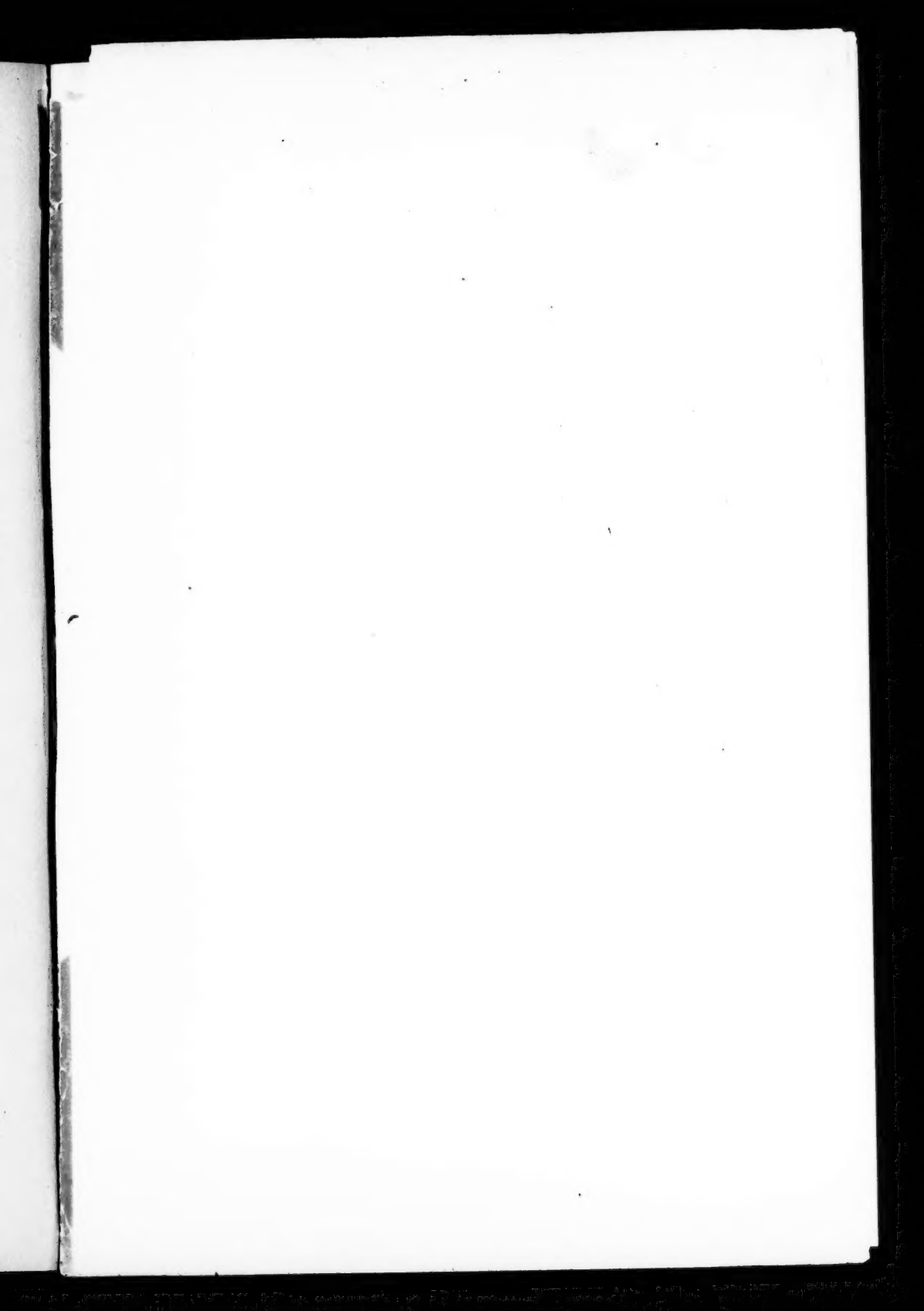
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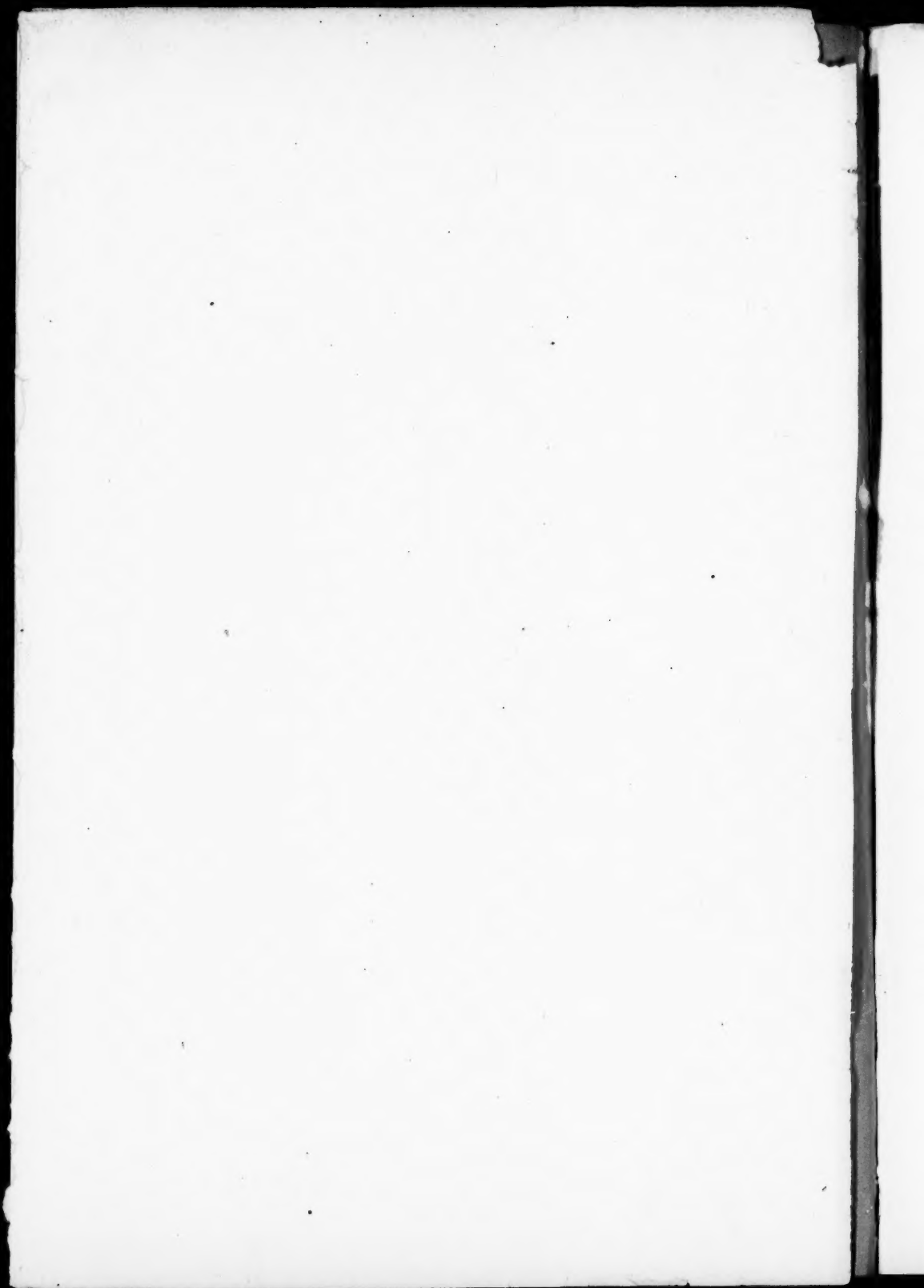
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Public Libraries

A monthly publication devoted to the advancement of library work

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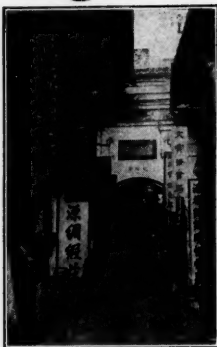
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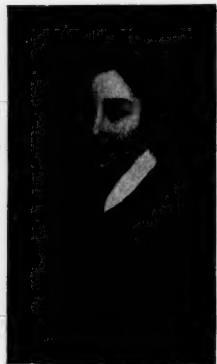
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Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Vol. 16

December, 1911

No. 10

Psychology for Librarians*

Willis H. Kerr, librarian, Kansas state normal school, Emporia.

In these days we are hearing a great deal about psychology. We have magazine articles, lectures and books about the psychology of everything and for everybody except the long-suffering librarian.

The truth is, psychology is not what it has seemed. Whatever it once was, whatever we now think it is, psychology has come down to earth. It is common sense, or as near it as most of us. It deserves serious attention by the librarian, who has at best all too few and all too poor resources for his giant problem.

One thing that psychology teaches is to grasp an idea or see a thing first as a whole, even though we see the end only dimly and understand the means not at all. Thus consider the whole problem of the library: The A. L. A. motto says, "The best reading for the greatest number at the least cost." Good as it is, that statement is vague enough; but mark that it is an ideal to be held to throughout our groping. State the library problem in concrete: Night after night our boys and girls and their fathers and mothers pay to see the moving picture show, good or bad it may be. How often do these good people visit the free library, and what do they ask for when they come? Is it their fault, or ours? State the library problem again, in comparison: The teacher has a systematized opportunity to apply his methods toward

developing men and women for the work of the world. The librarian must grasp his opportunity when it happens to come in; nay, he must go out into the highways and compel his opportunity to come in. He must then open the book so convincingly, so alluringly, that Mr Opportunity or Miss Chance or Master Fate will come again and again. Be it granted here, however, that cheery Mr Good Man and dear little Mrs Eager Heart, who come unerringly and uncompelled to Book Land—of such is the inspiration of librarians. But, to come to earth again and complete our comparison of teacher and librarian, if the teacher's problem is so complex—and it is—then how magnified is the librarian's task. Certainly we shall welcome the help of psychology.

Current definitions of psychology are interesting. A recent one (Pillsbury) is, "The science of behavior." Surely that is worth while to the librarian—how we act, what makes us do things, the conduct of these humans whom we have to reach. Another new definition (Welton, Psychology of education) makes psychology "the study of experience." With Tennyson we may all be psychologists and say:

"I am a part of all that I have met;
Yet all experience is an arch wherethro'
Gleams that untravell'd world, whose margin fades
For ever and for ever when I move."
—Ulysses.

Which is perhaps to say that we are so busy living that we have no time to understand life.

For convenience let us divide our subject, discussing psychology-subjective

*Read at the meeting of the Kansas library association, Parsons, October 26, 1911.

and then psychology-objective; first the behavior and experience of the librarian's own mind, then the characteristics and conduct of those whom the librarian must influence. Our treatment must necessarily be eclectic.

What should the librarian know about his own mind? How should he use his mentality?

First, he should use his senses, the five time-honored senses. Nature gives us the senses. Experience comes to us through the senses in the form of sensation. The next step is perception, which is followed by conception and judgment and thought. A simple statement of this whole process of learning is observation and reflection. George Frederick Watts, the artist, makes observation and reflection the whole aim of education:

What is the first object which a real education should aim at? To develop observation in the person educated, to teach him to use his eyes and his ears, to be keenly alive to all that surrounds him, to teach him to see, to observe—in short everything is in that. And then, after you have taught him to observe, the next great duty which lies immediately after observation is reflection—to teach him to reflect, to ponder, to think over things, to find out the cause, the reason, the why and the wherefore, to put this and that together, to understand something of the world in which he lives, and so prepares him for all the circumstances of the life in which he may be found. (Quoted by Horne, *Psychologic principles of education*, p. 95.)

Now the meaning of this for the librarian, it seems to me, is to connect himself with his field and his patrons. His field is the universe and all that is therein, and his patrons are like the universe. Above all else the librarian must be alive. The task is not impossible. Truly it takes time to keep up with the world, but it saves time and insures rightly directed energy for the librarian to keep in touch. For is not the library purposed to "attract human souls and hold and enrich them" by contact with life in books?

To enable the librarian to use his senses, the first requisite is to keep up with the literature of library work.

I would put down the following as essentials: A. L. A. conference proceedings, Library journal, PUBLIC LIBRARIES, New York libraries, Wisconsin library bulletin, A. L. A. booklist, everything issued by the A. L. A. publishing board, bulletins and publications of libraries and library commissions within my own state and the Dial. Everyone of these should be read and understood from cover to cover, including advertising, suggested card catalog analytics, library association membership lists and L. C. card numbers.

With the reading and enjoyment of this library literature, there should be coupled regular attendance upon the state library association meetings, the A. L. A. conference, just as often as possible, and local or state educational meetings at least once a year.

Library trustees should provide these facilities for the librarian. All the library literature mentioned can be had for less than \$20 per year. Allowing \$10 for average expense to attend the state library meeting, we have \$30 as the price of a librarian's up-to-date efficiency. If the total maintenance fund is only \$100, the \$30 will be well spent on the librarian—provided the librarian is worth two cents to begin with. The well-equipped librarian will make one dollar do the work of two, and will stir such interest in the community by intelligent, sympathetic work that the library will secure increased support.

The second requisite to enable the librarian to use his senses is to know what is going on in the world and to be interested in it. The local and representative state papers, one of each, at least, must be read. Likewise the *Outlook*, *Independent*, *World's Work* or *Review of Reviews*—one of these at least. *Scientific American* or *Technical World* will round out another side. A standard educational periodical, *Educational Review*, *School Review*, *Education* or *Journal of Education*, should be read by every librarian. I

am not sure but that the *Nation* ought to stand in a class by itself. Then something to represent the important life of Britain and the teeming multitudes of Europe—the good old *Living Age*. A cyclopedic summary of all these fields and of some important ones beyond, music, art and religion, for example, is the *Literary Digest* or *Current Literature*. And then to leave our poor librarian in something else than a state of collapse, let him sit down and laugh with *Life* or *Judge* or *Punch*.

A strenuous program? Yes, and no. Aside from library literature, and not counting alternatives, I have suggested the regular reading of only nine periodicals. It can be done. Let us learn to read efficiently, to grasp the heart of things. Then let us each have a hobby, and read and read (not ride) it till we are master of one field of ideas, even though we must be merely jack of all other trades. Please remember, too, that I ask for interest as well as for reading. If Library Worker takes no joy in reading, how can Busy Man be expected to rise above utility reading?

And then the librarian must keep in touch with his community. How? By taking part in public affairs, by welcoming every opportunity to meet people socially and individually, by visiting men in shop and store and field, by visiting the schools, by knowing what the boy on the street and the girl in the auto are thinking about.

If I seem to ask too much, think what is expected of the librarian.

So much for the librarian's use of his senses. One other point in our subjective psychology: Along with his live senses, clear perceptions, correct conceptions and adequate judgments, our librarian needs an active power of memory and association. I would not have him remember everything. Some things ought to be remembered, some ought to be made note of, some ought to be remembered by association and some ought to be forgotten. Memory has a good deal to

do with tact; and who needs tact more than a librarian? Names and faces of people, and their interests; if you helped Mrs Brown with her paper, remember to ask how she got along with it. If you failed to find what Henry Jones wanted on Saturday, remember Henry when the thing turns up on Monday. The latter is really memory by association. You do not carry Henry Jones and the welding of boiler tubes around on the top layer of memory; but when the material on boiler tubes turns up, immediately Henry Jones appears "in the margin of consciousness," the psychologist will say. And then don't leave it all to sheer memory or chance association. Save wear and tear on the mental apparatus by making note of items, consulting your notes frequently, and weeding them out.

Memory reproduces the past. If librarians were more skillful and conscientious in harking back to the days when a card catalog was to them also a mysterious, meaningless puzzle; when all they could remember of a book was that "it was a red book about so thick"; when they, too, couldn't distinguish Robinson Crusoe from Charlotte russe; when a volume of bound magazines seemed to be a mystic creation—if we should oftener put ourselves in the places of our patrons, one by one, we would do many things differently and some not at all. More of this anon, when we speak of interest. Let C. A. Cutter say this just here: (The librarian) "will fail in properly providing for many of his people unless he remembers the gradual opening of his own mind or is able by imagination to recreate his forgotten state of ignorance and inability." (*Library journal* 26:72.)

The message of psychology concerning the librarian's mind, then, is to use it well and sensibly in all its powers. Great use of his own mentality will call forth a splendid response from those whom he serves.

And now for those other minds:

How do they work? How must we work with them?

First, may we see what the cardinal doctrine of interest has for us? All psychologists do not talk alike, but we may construct our idea thus: First, we secure the attention of people, by a skillful newspaper notice, by a picture bulletin, a window display, the word of a patron, the attractive dignity of our library room or building, or what not? Now, attention is accompanied by a certain feeling-tone or emotional willingness, called interest. Really we all like to "attend" to a thing; there is a certain pleasure in fixing the mind on it. Then our future patron discovers that something about the library will serve some purpose for him, he wants something, he has found a motive for the use of the library.

Why dwell on this? For two reasons: First, to secure interest we must begin somewhere down the scale and pull our patron, Oh, so tactfully, up to our plane. We must meet him first on his own plane, begin with his present interest, whatever that be. A great gulf, apparently, is fixed between many of the uplifting agencies of society and those for whom money and toil and thought are freely spent. The gulf is this lack of putting ourselves wholly in the other fellow's place. The gulf between library and moving picture show cannot be bridged by the library's standing pat, any more than the Sunday morning sermon can displace the Sunday morning newspaper by fulminating from the pulpit on the duty of church-going. We've got to begin where the other fellow is.

Second, we must not stop with securing mere interest. To be worth anything, interest must pass on into motive or purpose. It is worth remembering that "efficiency of life extends through ever-extending purposes." (Welton.) Let us not merely say to ourselves, "I'd be so glad if I could interest Mr Jones in the library." Rather, may we say, "I'm sure Mr

Jones would use the latest ideas on ventilating and heating systems; let's help him." Get the idea that we are to give him something he wants, not that he ought to want something which we have. That is the doctrine of interest for the librarian.

This statement calls for caution and leads to a practical library problem. Are we to have in the library only the best books, or the best books people will use? The venerable C. A. Cutter answered that question several years ago in the article just quoted, thus:

This means the best books for the particular library in question, and that is the same as the best books its people will use; for an unused book is not even good...the best books to satisfy the just demands of our clients for amusement and knowledge and mental stimulus and spiritual inspiration. The library should be a practical thing to be used, not an ideal to be admired. The poor in intellect, the poor in taste, the poor in association, are always with us. The strong in intellect, the daring in thought, the flexible in spirit, the exquisite in taste, are only sometimes with us. We must manage somehow to provide for them both.

Mr Cutter's discussion, just quoted, continues with this: "It is always possible, given time and patience enough, to drive out evil by good, the lower by the higher. It is not so much exclusion of the inferior as inclusion of the superior that should be our aim." That is good psychology, which we ought to recognize if we remember that we must begin our work on the plane of the patron. Let us have the better thing always ready, silently but suggestively standing by; we may be sure that by and by interest will move up to the higher plane, and then we must have another step ready.

Suggestion has been referred to. It is well worth the librarian's attention. I do not mean direct suggestion, nor hypnotic suggestion. Direct suggestion usually results in the contrary. Hypnotic suggestion is unethical, and impossible anyhow for the librarian. Indirect suggestion is our opportunity. Now just what is indirect suggestion? Briefly this: While the attention of your subject is

focused on his immediate purpose, the vitalizing idea is suggested, perhaps in the form of an innocent question or guarded statement. The idea is received without challenge and really without thought—hence the necessity of careful use of indirect suggestion. Now, an attribute of all ideas is that they tend to pass into action, whenever the suitable opportunity presents, sometime in the future. You are working at the card-catalog or at the shelves with a young man very anxious to debate on the growth of the city; you happen to mention the necessity of a live Y. M. C. A. organization in your city, and proceed with the business in hand. The seed bears fruit in that young man's attitude toward the effort to establish a Y. M. C. A. in his city. Miss Plummer's plan for annotated cards in the catalog (*Library Journal*, 26:65) is a good use of indirect suggestion, for your reader "runs across" the appreciative annotation while he is seeking something else and your suggestive entry becomes a vitalizing idea.

Bear in mind that indirect suggestion is at work whether you will or no. Crooked book-plates, untidy labels, shelves in bad order, a ragged catalog—these conditions, seized upon incidentally while your library visitor is intent upon something else, often remain as his permanent impression of your library. No wonder that some people lack respect for their library! Then, too, does your library suggest to patrons that your supreme desire is to be of service or to keep order? Walter Williams, the Missouri editor and educator, wrote last year to the Missouri library association: "The library should be conducted so as to get books out of the library instead of into the library." (On suggestion see Keatinge, *Suggestion in education*, Macmillan 1908.)

After all, psychology is just as inscrutable as library work. What could psychology do more than librarian does when a breathless little girl comes to the desk, "Please, I want a book for brother; he's ten?" Thank God for the

chance, and find the right book for that brother, of course. Or the poor man impaled by E. L. Pearson in his book, "The library and the librarian,"—the poor man who says, "I want that brown book I had last summer—don't you know?"—full of information—about so high." Pearson goes on like this:

Sometime or other there will be a librarian with a testy disposition and a strong right arm. And he will deal with this man. The accumulated and righteous wrath of years will be visited upon him. The librarian will grab him by the throat and run him back to the nearest wall, and bang his head against it—hard. "You wearisome ass!" he will say, "suppose you went to a city of half a million inhabitants, and went up to a policeman at the station and told him that you wanted to see a man who lived there. And that you didn't know the man's name, nor his house, nor his business. And that all you knew about him was that he wore a blue suit, or maybe a black one, and that he was five or six feet tall. Wouldn't that policeman ring for the patrol and have you before an expert in lunacy pretty quick? Well, here goes for you! The door? No, the window, by the shade of Sir Thomas Bodley! Heads, below there!" And out the man would go.

That librarian would lose his job, and he would be held up to reprobation as woefully lacking in library ideals, and he would be openly denounced everywhere. But five thousand of his colleagues would gather in secret and they would send him an illuminated address, and vote each one to give a month's salary, and thereby they would collect \$900, and they would send him that, and they would pray for him every night, too. (Pearson, *Library and the librarian*, p 13.)

—Not so. The man can't help it. He wants that book. It's ours to find it, and be thankful.

And so I come to a last suggestion from psychology, or rather about psychology: Don't mistake the means for the end. We get so absorbed in methods, good pedagogical methods, good psychological methods, that we lose our ideal: "The best reading for the greatest number." I omit purposely that other phrase, "at the least cost." It smacks too much of means and method; it makes us fail to achieve. What though our catalog be short on analyticals; and what though pagination be omitted from accession record; and what though vexing paper labels

adorn our books, instead of neat figures of ink, white or gold, all burnished over with shellac; what though useless old "Vol." puts his name on every volume of every magazine set—these are but means and methods and "least cost." The real value of library work is that which we sketched in the large at the beginning of our discussion, that which is stamped like a cameo in every true librarian's heart: The best of books, the best of life, here and hereafter, for all men.

The Budget for the Library*

O. R. Howard Thomson, librarian of the James V. Brown library, Williamsport, Pa., read a paper at a recent state meeting of librarians in which he suggested a method through which a normal budget for an ordinary circulating library in any community could be compiled and making a plea for doing so in a manner a business man could understand.

After an attack on the establishment of inadequate libraries and pointing out that in libraries circulating over 100,000 v. annually, of which there are only 110, the total expenditures per 100,000 v. circulated, varied 80 per cent; the per capita circulation over 75 per cent and the income per capita 80 per cent and that the so-called Carnegie idea of 10 per cent on the cost of building was either adequate or inadequate according to the cost of the materials—wood, brick or marble—of which the building was constructed, he suggested as a basis the volumes circulated—not because circulation was everything but because towns and cities demanded circulating libraries. The circulation basis used was three per capita.

He considered that certain expenses might justly be considered "fixed charges"—light, heat, building upkeep and salaries of those required to police rooms open to the public. Taking a library circulating 100,000 with a reading room, children's room and reference room open 12 hours a day, he figured the force sufficient

to police it as one and one-half times the number of rooms; or for practical purposes, so as to provide for cataloging, twice the number of rooms. The fixed charged totaled \$6160.

The book cost he considered was properly not proportioned to the fixed charges, but to the circulation. The question what proportion of a library income should be spent on books would only be pertinent to a "model library." Eighty per cent of the circulation of an ordinary library is obtained from books that wear out, fiction and juvenile. The average cost of fiction and juvenile books plus the cost of rebinding such as are worth it, is easy to determine, as is the average number of issues obtained from books of these classes. From these figures the cost of an issue can easily be obtained. Then, if during any year a library spends less on fiction and juvenile than the cost of an issue multiplied by the total volumes of fiction and juvenile circulated, the stock of that library has depreciated. From records made of all books withdrawn as "worn-out" in the James V. Brown library in fourteen months, the purchase and rebinding cost of an issue of fiction was shown to be 1.13 cents; of juvenile books, 1.24. Of class books, from which the other 20 per cent of circulation is obtained, but a small percentage wear out, so that the question here, if the library has a sound collection when it opens, resolves itself almost entirely into one as to the number of titles to be added. The average cost of a class book, including the rebinding stage, from figures quoted was estimated at less than \$2. The cost of magazines and reference books was figured from reports of other libraries, and the entire budget totaled \$10,057.50.

Maintenance, light and heat...	\$ 1,300.00
Salaries	5,160.00
Books and binding.....	2,277.50
Magazines and binding.....	320.00
Supplies and printing.....	500.00
Miscellaneous	500.00

\$10,057.50

*Epitome of paper read Oct. 29, 1911, at Keystone State library association.

or \$2290 less than that actually spent per 100,000 v. circulated by the 110 libraries whose circulations exceed that figure. The difference was said to be probably due to art rooms, study rooms, lectures, etc.

The paper upon request of the association will be printed in full in the next issue of the bulletin of the Pennsylvania free library commission.

"Other Compensations"

A story

"There are other compensations," said the president of the library board, as he musingly looked out over the now half empty reading room. He had dropped in for a few moments to look up something in a volume of quotations, and had stopped to chat with me a little. He had asked casually how I was getting along, and I had used the opportunity to hint that it was getting to be very difficult to get along on the small salary I was getting. The president said something about that he thought this was quite true, and I then tried to explain to him that all of us women on the library staff had to take extra work, typewriting, translating and what not, so that we might make both ends meet and that, even so, it was not always so easy to keep things going. "You know, Mr Durham," I said, "that all of us, with one or two exceptions, either are alone in the world or have a mother or sister to support. And," I added, "we are getting on in years, and none of us, as far as I know, have been able to save up anything." "Well," Mr Durham said, "library salaries are not very high, I know that very well; but you have other compensations. Libraries do not exist in order to pay high salaries. Good afternoon." He looked around him on the book shelves along the walls and walked out.

Other compensations, indeed! To work from eight to nine hours a day and come home (those of us who have homes; for my part I room with a poor family in the other end of town and take my

meals at a boarding house) too tired to do anything; with sore feet and sore eyes and aching head! To be among books all day, and never have time to as much as peep into a book. To grow old and gray in the service and know that we are unfit for any other kind of work.

We were all very enthusiastic when we were young and went to the library school; at least, I was. I had all sorts of ideas about how I was going to carry "the mission of the book" to the farthest end of the slum. I studied accessioning and shelf listing with a vengeance and learned how to catalog criminal trials and books by Indic authors. When I graduated, I submitted a thesis on how to conduct a home library and a bibliography of Browning's "Men and women," and felt that I belonged to quite a learned profession. I could speak German and French and knew something of Dutch; could even pick my way through a Russian title page.

And so I looked about for something to do. My father had died while I was in the school, and he had left just enough money to pay for the rent of a modest flat. So the economic question at once became a very important one. I had no difficulty in getting a position at a salary that was then considered not at all bad; and mother and I were fortunate in getting a cozy little flat not very far from the library. I was placed in charge of the accession book and felt very proud, as it was explained to me that this was the only real permanent record that was kept of the books, as all the other records were on cards. It took some years for me to find out that the accession book was in reality absolutely useless, as all the bills were kept on file in the librarian's office, so as to be within easy reach if he ever wanted to consult them. Neither he nor anyone else ever came near my accession book. When I found this out I had a good cry.

None of us girls liked to speak to the librarian more than we had to. He always looked very grave and dignified with his gold-rimmed glasses and gray beard.

But he could roar like a real grizzly. However, I took courage one day, and asked him if I could not be transferred to the reading room; I said I thought I knew the titles of all the books that had come in while I had kept the accession book (that was all I knew of them, though; I had never had time to look between the title page and the last page of any volume). The librarian looked graver than usual, and gave a short grunt; then he said he would consider it. After a month I was really sent out to the reading room, as assistant to the reference librarian.

Now my real troubles began. You may look up the Library Journal and the Publishers' Weekly under the headings "Humors and blunders" and "Pick ups," and you will have a pretty good idea of what sort of questions were fired at me all day long. You see, the reference librarian reserved for herself all the school teachers and business men who came in and wanted to find out something that was worth while, or do some real study; I got the riffraff.

During these years my salary had remained the same; and since the cost of living went up a few years ago, mother and I were compelled to take a little each year from our small capital. Before doing so the first time, I took courage again and went to the librarian and asked if my pay could not be raised; I had been in the library ten years, and think I was considered a rather useful member of the staff. The librarian looked at me gravely over his glasses and said that it was impossible to raise the salary of one member of the staff, without raising all the salaries. I answered gaily that I thought it would be a good idea to do that. The librarian looked at me for a long while. "No," he said, "we cannot afford to do that. We must have money to buy books. Some books are very scarce. There would be no difficulty to get other assistants, just out of the library schools, who would be glad to get the salaries we are paying." Now he looked very formidable; I was afraid he was going

to say that I was welcome to look for some other position, so I fled. That night I had another cry.

And so things have gone from bad to worse. Mother died a couple of years ago; there was just enough left then of our money to pay for the funeral. I rented the little hall bedroom where I am living now, and where I suppose I will have to keep on living, in that or some other hall bedroom, until I am played out and ready to go to the poor-house.*

Metal-leaved Books

An interesting problem is that on which Mr Edison is working at present with the idea of preparing metal to take the place of paper in the making of books and periodicals. He has been trying to produce thin sheets of steel, copper and nickel, which, by chemical process, will absorb printers' ink. He considers nickel the best substitute for paper, as it takes ink better than the other metal. He thinks it is possible to make nickel cheaper, tougher, more flexible than the ordinary book paper. A book one inch thick would contain 40,000 pages. If this were true, there would be a great saving in the space occupied by the books, as an inch of the finest India paper contains not more than 1500 pages. Mr Edison says the cost of the nickel paper in a book of 40,000 pages, which would weigh about a pound, would be not more than \$1. He also states that nickel paper takes color readily and would bring out shades in cuts as well as the best calendered paper. He proposes to have covers of such books of metal, with beautiful designs pressed into them. Librarians can but hope that Mr Edison will carry to successful process this idea. It will do away with the danger from fire, anxiety over the preservation of books caused by disintegration of paper, and the great outlay for book storage.

*There is far too much truth in this presumably imaginative situation and the blame for it lies very close to the doors of indifferent librarians. The idea of a library-pension follows here.—M. E. A.

Pieces of Mind of a Librarian

If the value of a periodical is properly tested by the awakening of its reader perusing the contents, to the good things he might have said if he had been there, PUBLIC LIBRARIES certainly fulfilled its mission in November.

Mr Keogh's remarks on bibliography as related to the use of books in university libraries will give the reference librarian food for much reflection. Dr Hill's notes on library meetings makes the average human wheel in a library machine gasp with astonishment that such things can be said at a time when even a very moderate attendance on library meetings requires an outlay of several hundred dollars per annum. Finally, Mr Plummer's critical attitude as regards the quality of modern English fiction inspires one to an emphatic utterance.

Mr Keogh's assertion that every university should provide a course, not in historical bibliography but in the use of bibliographies, is a word at the right time. The organization of library operations has reached a stage where library work no longer is intelligible to even an intelligent outsider. The cataloging interests predominate in relative power, in the representation by number of assistants on the staffs, and in governing the forms adopted for the catalogs. It is hardly unusual for a large public library to count its catalogers, shelflisters, etc., by tens or dozens, while a single reference librarian is considered sufficient for a vast and diversified service. The art of the cataloger has developed into a fine system, codified and amply surrounded by comment and example, while the work of the reference librarian still remains in a crude state. While gigantic catalogs, intelligible only to highly-trained readers, are building; while catalogers debate with impunity whether a certain illustration should properly be designated a "plan," or a "diagram,"—the deeper problems of reference work remain unsurveyed. No one can deny that the facilities for bibliographic search and investigation fail largely to correspond to the

demands we nowadays invite the public to make on this service. These demands have grown entirely out of proportion to the satisfaction that either a capable bookman well versed in bibliographical literature, or a catalog clogged with the most confidential bibliographic detail, can render.

It is a question whether the average student would be benefited by a knowledge of bibliographies as such. The question arises whether it would not be better to release the persons whose lives are spent in composing such signs as these—

[4], I-VII, 37, 456, [2] p., 3 l.

to release, I say, these persons and to employ their efforts in helping the students to find the books and papers they want, or in translating for the benefit of the students the many foreign languages that meet them on every hand, as they pursue their studies. While, certainly, bibliography is, to the reference librarian, the light of day and the breath of life, it may become a burden to the student, because he seeks not the books but the information they contain. It may seem pitiful that most students—and professors—pass through life without a knowledge of the *Catalogue of scientific papers* and its natural predecessor *Reuss's Repertorium commentationum*, but it must be remembered that the thorough authentic knowledge of, say, the periodicals in chemistry, their bibliographic and historical interrelations, or the publications of the Institut de France and of its component bodies—such things require a definite condition and attitude of mind rarely possessed by the student of this generation. The subject is too vast in proportion to the legitimate demands of an already crowded curriculum.

Here is the condition: A helplessness on the student's part in utilizing the resources of the library. Here are two views of the remedy: 1) Instructing the student in the use of the library; 2) adjusting the work of the library staff to meet the demands upon the reference service.

Which is right?

Dr Hill's subject is sorely tempting, but too much so to admit of a free discussion. We therefore pass on to the review of Mr Miller's statement on *modern fiction*, considered from the point of view of the public libraries of Great Britain.

The review is replete with strong condemnation, probably reflected from the original lecture, "Who would deny that we are living in an age of literary degeneracy, and breathing a polluted and miasma-laden air?" The address, uttered by a member of the Manchester library committee and having for its main topic "The place of the public library in civic life," takes issue against those forces in literature which reflect social chaos and ruthless radicalism. It was greeted with loud applause, as the speaker asserted that headway would be attempted against these tendencies of dissolution.

Of the correctness of Mr Plummer's position in this matter there can be no doubt. But we are asking ourselves what we may learn from all this, in dealing with good, bad and indifferent fiction.

What do American librarians read nowadays? What do they advocate as good fiction?

On the whole, we prefer to witness a decrease of fiction reading and an increase of reading for instruction and for profit. This is as it should be. But there remains still a legitimate demand for fiction, which must be met. I regret that a large number of colleagues seem to know but little of that fiction which is typical of America. We hear Miss Stearns say that for the purchase of new fiction the solution lies in buying only that which you can read yourself, or judge favorably from the reading of reliable reviews. Very well. But I doubt if the average librarian reads much fiction before purchasing, or even after; and again: Do we emphasize sufficiently the claims of typical American fiction?

In attempting to meet the demands of the public, do we not too often neglect the American element in fiction to the

advantage of the popular element? At any rate, we may go forth every day and see the shelves of our little marble and stone palaces filled with a quality of books for which the paper-mill would be a too dignified depository. The children of a certain public school read three times in as many successive classes the "Merchant of Venice," but remain ignorant of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," because this book could not be classed among high literature. And while the Merchant leaves their minds as blank as an idiot's, Uncle Tom would give impulses to the mind, never forgotten through life. Similarly, we permit ourselves again and again to acquire for our readers the latest novel with an aeroplane thrill in it, and the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne rot on the shelves, though we know quite well that "others could give them pleasure and amusement or instruction, but it was for me to give them rest."

The immensity of book production and the lack of restraint upon advertising, help much to obscure the new good books as well as the good but neglected books of the past. If the librarian has any conscious function, it is to help his readers find the good fiction which reflects typical American life. The Maine coast; the New Hampshire hill farm; the forest settler; the prairie farmer; the teeming microcosm of the new western town; the Kentucky and Tennessee mountains; the broad glades of Missouri; the strange true wilderness of Louisiana; the old colonies and the new lands; the old life and the new rush; all have found expression in books of lasting value, books by American men and women of high ideals and noble purpose. I am told that these types of life are not in the public view, nor the books that have surrounded them with sympathy and love.

Take the commonest incident of everyday life, the farm boy who leaves home, finds excitement in the city, grows rich, and returns home—and sees once more his half-forgotten mother: nobody will forget Hamlin Garland's description of this meeting, after he has once read it.

Or again, consider the ascent of an average city family upon the ladder of wealth and incident social importance, while the fine feelings are reduced correspondingly among its members—only Roswell Field could guide you there. Or, think of the "raw angel" of the farm or village depicted by that excellent writer, James Newton Baskett. Suppose a reader would ask you for a novel giving a picture in words of the return of a soldier from the Civil war; where is it? The spelling-bee in American fiction would be a fair test question in a competitive examination, but who can answer it! Where do we find some good and wholesome fiction on pioneer life in Kansas?

Is there any excuse for neglecting the literature of typical American life and fostering the "Graustark" species of fiction? Yes, there is. We are servants to the public, and must meet the demands of the readers. Yet, if librarians know, let them attempt to regulate the demands and guide public taste into channels truly pure as regards American ideals and western forms of life. Naturally, if the Lord cannot prevent the spread of inane and miserably stupefying products, the librarian is much less qualified to guard the true literary interest of his readers. But I do think there is some purpose in this peculiar feature concerning American fiction, which has come to my observation,—that five distinctly American novels contain, incidentally, definitions of art, each expressive of its author's views. Let me quote one, and I am done. "Art," says James Newton Baskett, "is the use of beauty for the purpose of truth and love." I think this might well be used as a motto for the best in American fiction. Hence these reflections.

B.

'Tis not in seeking,

'Tis not in endless striving,

Thy quest is found:

Be still and listen,

Be still and drink the quiet

Of all around!

—Edward Rowland Sill.

Coöperative Publishing

Inquiries in regard to the graded lists for children's reading recently published by the Pratt institute free library and the East Orange Public library have led the two libraries concerned to think that other libraries, library commissions or school boards might welcome an opportunity to order these lists in quantity. Should there be sufficient demand to warrant it, a second edition of the lists will be printed in January, 1912. The price of the lists will be \$10 per 100 sets.

Orders or requests for further information should be sent to the Pratt institute free library, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Public library, East Orange, N. J., before Jan. 1, 1912.

Another Good Record.

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

In the October number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES we noticed the excellent records of the libraries at Wellington, Ohio, having 8090 v. and a circulation per capita of 7.47 v., and at Warwick, Mass., with 5593 v. and a circulation per capita of 9.76 v.

We have 20,792 v. in the Public library at Long Beach, Cal., population of 17,809, and the circulation for the year July, 1910, to June, 1911, was 194,790, making 10.9 v. per capita. VICTORIA ELLIS.

A New Floor Substance

In the floors of the new City library at Springfield, Mass., a rather unusual combination has been made use of in an experimental manner, that is, concrete and sawdust. It was desired to secure a suitable base on which to lay a cork carpet, and into which nails could be driven. A surface a little over an inch thick of this mixture is spread upon the cement floor and thus permits of nailing down the cork carpet.

Some extensive experimenting was necessary to get the correct combination of materials for the purpose, but the contractor not only secured it, but he thinks he has added another to the great variety of uses to which concrete is put.

Public Libraries

MONTHLY - EXCEPT AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Library Bureau	- - - - -	Publishers
M. E. AHERN	- - - - -	Editor
Subscription	- - - - -	\$2 a year
Five copies to one library	- - - - -	\$8 a year
Single number	- - - - -	25 cents
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By the rules of the banks of Chicago an Exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or post-office money orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

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Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at regular rates.

Disinfection of books—On the program for the Fall meeting of the Connecticut library association, Dr. Dana of New York is listed to talk on Disinfection of books. One can but wonder if he will advance any further in his presentation of the subject than he did at the New York meeting in October. There is much more to be feared from the effects of such talks as Dr. Dana gave there than from contagion that is carried today by library books. What good such talks do, is certainly an unknown quantity.

Off-hand opinions versus knowledge—The chief address of the November meeting of the Library assistants' association on November 8 was delivered by J. E. G. de Montmorency, M. A., LL. D., editor of the *Contemporary Review*, on "The place of libraries in national education." There is no report of the address at hand at this time, but in view of the opinion of Lord Rose-

berry, expressed, perhaps, as many think, facetiously, at the dedication of the Mitchell library in Glasgow, the point of view of so eminent a thinker as Mr de Montmorency must be full of interest. Lord Roseberry's statement that most public libraries are cemeteries filled with dead books is of too sweeping a character and evidently, if seriously expressed, an opinion that was formed without knowledge of real conditions and certainly without sufficiently wide acquaintance with the same, to warrant giving much weight to it. It may be possible to give later an epitome of Mr de Montmorency's address, which from a man in his position would be worth more as a criterion of conditions than the off-hand expression of the aristocratic Lord Roseberry.

The Passing of Frederick M. Crunden

To few librarians has it been given to see so nearly the fulfillment of the plans of their life work as was the case with the late Frederick M. Crunden, for many years librarian of the St Louis public library.

He took up the public library service after coming to the full of his intellectual powers, in a community where a life of scholarly and artistic pursuit from his earliest youth had given him a leadership in the literary and educational circles of the place, where his amiable disposition, his adaptability and the courage of his convictions had already won for him not only personal regard, but a belief in and assistance for his plans of social betterment.

His faith in the power of the public library as the chief instrument in the education of the people was a powerful influence in the development of a similar spirit among the strong members of the community in which he lived and rarely did he fail in winning moral and financial support from those in authority to carry out his wishes and plans for the

St Louis public library. It is today in all its splendid equipment, in its plan of high power and fine regard among the people of that city his most eloquent monument. He lived long enough to witness an expression of regard on the part of the library authorities and of the general public, spoken freely, printed large and carved in stone. Then he died. Where is there room for regret save naturally in the lives of those who will miss that rare companionship and sympathetic interest which were so freely given to those whom he loved?

Mr Crunden's contribution to library development has not been confined to his own city. "Every man is a debtor to his profession" was a frequent remark in his public speech and he lived up to his creed. He gave fully and freely of his talent and influence to the general advancement of the library movement everywhere. After Melvil Dewey, with whom he was a close and steadfast friend to the last, he was, perhaps, the best known American, personally and professionally, to British librarians and an appreciated contributor to the library literature of England, before he was stricken. The American library institute was a favorite idea of his for years before it was carried into effect, the American library association was always the recipient of his most loyal devotion and efforts, the various state associations were always his care and delight, the library department of the N. E. A. received his constant help and attention, and no worthy library movement anywhere but was always sure of his help. He allowed no gathering of thoughtful people to meet within his circle of influence without effectively bringing to their notice the help which libraries might render their cause, and his own library justified his theories. He preached, and he practiced what he preached. Harvests from his seed-sowing will be garnered for long years to come.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES owes much to his friendship and support. His wise counsel was a tower of strength to the periodical in its early years, and his sympathy and

loyalty to its principles have been valuable aids always.

No inexperienced or perplexed librarian ever went to him for advice or sympathy but came away strengthened and encouraged, even though he may have pointed out their delinquencies.

Thinking of his creed, one can say truthfully of Mr Crunden, he paid to the fullest his debt to his profession.

Tribute to Mr Crunden

A little after we founded the A. L. A. in 1876, there came to us from St Louis the brain and big heart* that won instant recognition and enduring leadership. For years he has been our senior living ex-president. For a third of a century I have worked intimately with the rare man who has just left us. We have discussed a thousand matters but never once have I heard from his lips an argument or suggestion based on selfishness. His thought was ever the greatest good of the greatest number and for that he was always ready to sacrifice his own interests in a way sadly rare in these days of self-seeking. Those who shared his friendship are better men and women; the A. L. A. is stronger and has higher ideals; and a good bit of the Master's vineyard is a better world to live in because of the influence of his earnest life.

After the awful blow fell and he went out of our lives without a moment's warning, we who loved and admired him, and that ment all that had the rare privilege of his friendship, hoped against hope that he might come back to us. After five weary heart-breaking years there was a rift in the black clouds as if he had been permitted to return to earth long enough to see with mortal eyes some of the wonderful fruitage from the seed his hand had planted.

He saw the beautiful F. M. Crunden

*The simplified spelling, used by Dr Dewey, is here retained.

branch library, a conspicuous leader among similar institutions because of services to all the people, unusual even for the best of these People's Colleges. He saw the great central building, the crowning monument of his long lifework, the special pride of the St Louis for which he did so much.

He saw carved in granite above the main entrance of this temple a motto chosen by a wise committee from the whole field of literature, a telling extract from one of his own many addresses.

He saw a whole great city loyal still to the memory of the man whose life had made that city a better home.

It was not for him to remain thru the harvest that came from his planting, but like Moses, he had his brief space on the mountaintop and at last his eyes swept over the promised land to which he had so strenuously led his people. Then after this brief inspiring vision his great heart swelled out in a prayer that was quickly answered, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the growing fruit of all my labors."

MELVIL DEWEY.

Frederick M. Crunden

Frederick Morgan Crunden died in St Luke's hospital, St Louis, on Saturday, October 28, at 12:40 a. m. At a special meeting of the Library board, resolutions, as quoted below, were adopted and it was ordered that all library buildings should be closed until 4 p. m. on the afternoon of the funeral. The flags in front of the unfinished library building were half-masted as soon as the news of Mr Crunden's death reached the library.

The funeral was held in the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) at Union and Von Versen avenues, on Sunday, October 29, at 3 p. m. The services were conducted by Rev. George R. Dodson.

The honorary pallbearers were George R. Carpenter, John F. Lee, William Maffitt, Hon. O'Neill Ryan, Joseph H. Zumbalen, J. Lawrence Mauran and H.

N. Davis, all members of the Library board; Dr Arthur E. Bostwick, the librarian, and Dr Clement W. Andrews, of The John Crerar library, Chicago. The active pallbearers, chosen from the staff of the Public library, were Paul Blackwelder, Andrew Linn Bostwick, Jesse Cunningham, Leonard Balz, John L. Parker and Albert Diephuis.

The church was filled with a congregation of representative St Louisians. Flowers were numerous and beautiful.

The services consisted of two familiar hymns, "Abide with me" and "Nearer, my God, to Thee," a prayer and an address by Dr Dodson, in which he alluded fittingly and feelingly to Mr Crunden's noble character and lovable qualities and to his great public services.

The body was taken to Missouri crematorium in the suburbs of the city, where the funeral party took leave of it with a few words of farewell and benediction from the officiating clergyman.

The resolutions adopted by the board, as noted above, were as follows:

Resolved, That the board of directors of the Public library of the city of St Louis, on the death of Frederick Morgan Crunden, the father of the Public library and for 32 years its librarian, desires to record its grateful recognition of the great and disinterested part that he played in developing the Public Library system of this city and in placing it on the secure foundation where it stands today.

A practical idealist, Mr. Crunden early recognized the importance and necessity of the free library as a means of advancing popular education; and his remarkable energy and perseverance, added to genius for the prosecution of the special kind of work to which he devoted his life, enabled him to attain his ends in the face of discouragement and obstacles that might well have disheartened him. Forced to leave the life work that he loved, at a time when his dearest wishes and dreams for it were on the point of realization, he retained, in the confinement and pain of years of illness, his affectionate interest in it and his hope and confidence for its future. His name, given to one of its most useful branches, and his words, fittingly carved over the portals of the new building where all may see them, will be perpetual reminders to the citizens of St Louis of his unselfish devotion to them and of the effective labor in which he wore himself out in their service.

Easy Reading Lessons in Ido

The new international language

III.

Sentences from Lincoln's address at Gettysburg

1) Ante quar dudéki e sep yári, nía avi genitis¹ sur íca kontinénto nacióno nuva, konceptita² en liberéso, e dedikita a ta princípó ke omna homi esas kreíta egála.³ 2) Nun ni venas por dedikár parto di ta agro⁴ kom final ripozéyo a ti qui hike¹⁰ donis lía vivi,⁵ por ke íca nacióno póvez vivár.⁵ 3) Ma la brava viri, vivánta⁵ e mortínta,⁶ qui luktis¹¹ hike, konsákris ol tre súper nía povo di adjuntár o deprenár. 4) Esas plu juste ni, vivánti,⁵ qui devas hike dedikesár a la nefinita⁴ verko quan ti qui hike kombátis, tante noble aváncis til nun; 5) por ke de ta honoróza⁷ mortínti⁶ ni prénez augmentita devotéso a la skopo por qua li donis la lasta plena mezúro di devotéso; 6) ke ni hike férme rezólvez ke ta mortínti⁶ ne ésez vane mortínta;⁶ 7) ke ta nacióno, sub Déo, hávez re-násko di liberéso, 8) e ke la guvernádo di la popúlo, da la popúlo, e por la popúlo ne perísez de la tero.

Note—The parenthetical figures are inserted for easier comparison of the parallel texts. The index figures refer to the "Remarks" which follow.

GENERAL REMARKS. The accent falls in the infinitive on the last syllable -ar, -ir, -or (examples: *amár, amír, amór*); otherwise on the penult (examples: *finálo, fináli, finála; dío, píá, dúo, glúo*). The elision of the adjective termination -a causes no shifting of the accent, whether this elision is indicated by an apostrophe or not (*finál'* or *finál*). But in roots of more than one syllable, *i* with a vowel following, or *u* with a vowel following cannot receive the accent (examples: *ádio, génii, ltálio, akadémio, áquo, lingui, precipua, revénui, súndio*).

The absolute logical rule by which the meaning of all derivatives in Ido is fixed, requires special consideration. In the natural languages, a very prolific source of idiotisms is the unrestricted use of immediate derivatives, i. e., those formed by simply using a root which primarily belongs to one part of speech, as if it were another part of speech, without the medium of affixes that express the derived relation. Thus English forms from the noun *mouth* a verb *to mouth*, which, in its active use, conveys the vague notion of performing something with the mouth, and in its neuter use, that of using the mouth. Not only are these general meanings arbitrarily

1) Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. 2) Now we have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. 3) But the brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or to detract. 4) It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced; 5) that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; 6) that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; 7) that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, 8) and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

chosen and difficult to grasp for anyone, but they have, on account of their very lack of precision, given rise to at least half a dozen widely different special meanings, which not even natural-born English speakers can hope to master without frequent reference to the dictionary. In Ido the formation of a verb *bok-ar* from *bok-o*, the mouth, is absolutely interdicted, because such a verb would fail to express the relation to the noun from which it sprang. Even the use of the logical active form *bok-agar* (*agar* means to do) and the neuter *bok-uzar* (*uzar* to use) is not advised, because the mouth can be used in so many ways (speaking, eating, yawning, smoking, kissing, striking, and what not), that these verbs could only lead to confusion. A few more examples follow, to illustrate the Ido style of translating the countless short formations of English, which are sometimes fairly clear but not logical, yet more frequently neither clear nor logical:

English *free, to free*; Ido *liber-a, liber-igar* (i. e., to make free).

English *blossom, to blossom*; Ido *flor-o, flor-ifar* (i. e., to produce blossoms).

English *salt, to salt*; Ido *sal-o, sal-izar* (i. e., to provide with salt).

English *cudgel*, to *cudgel*; Ido *baston-o*, *baston-agar* (i. e., to treat with a cudgel, to beat).

English *harp*, to *harp*; Ido *harp-o*, *harp-uzar* (i. e., to use, play on a harp).

English *round*, the *round*; Ido *rond-a*, *rond-iro* (i. e., round-going, going around; for instance, a policeman's beat).

English *Sunday*, to *Sunday*; Ido *sun-dio*, *pasar la sun-dio* (here a language that aspires to logic and clearness prefers a paraphrase to excessive brevity).

English *plant*, to *plant*; Ido *plant-o*, *plent-ar* (a different, though similar root for the idea to set in the ground for growth).

English *fish*, to *fish*; Ido *fish-o*, *pesk-ar* (a different root for the idea to catch fish; this makes it possible to derive from the verb a verbal noun *pesk-o*, the fishing, same as from every other verb in the language; compare *plent-o*, the act of planting, from *plent-ar*; *harp-uzo*, the act of harping, from *harp-uzar*; *liber-eso*, liberty, from *liber-esar*, to be free; *komen-o*, the beginning, from *komen-ar*; *am-o*, love, from *am-ar*; *viv-o*, life, from *viv-ar*; *mort-o*, death, from *mort-ar*; *nask-o*, birth, from *nask-ar*, to be born, etc.).

A few extracts from the Ido-English dictionary, given under the "Special remarks" immediately following, will serve still further to make clear the Ido logical system of derivation, which admits of no exceptions, properly so-called, whatsoever, although a few regularly recurring abbreviations of form are allowed in certain clearly defined cases, such as the passive voice. See special remark.¹²

SPECIAL REMARKS. ¹*genit-ar*, to beget, engender; -o, begetting; -ala, genital; -uro, offspring, progeny (the suffix -ur- designates a concrete result which springs from the action of the verb); -iva, capable of begetting. [DEFIRS] (These letters placed in the Ido dictionary after a root indicate that the respective root appears in the six especially important languages—Deutsch, English, French, Italian, Russian, Spanish; languages of the second and third rank of importance, such as Portuguese, Polish, the Scandinavian and other idioms, are not indicated in the Ido dictionary, although they were considered whenever the main languages did not present a strong majority one way or the other.)

²*Koncept-ar*, to conceive (all senses, because the figurative senses naturally follow from the original sense); -o, conception; -ebla, conceivable. [DEFIRS].

³*Egal-a*, equal; -esar, to equal; -eso, equality; -igar, to make equal, to equalize. [DEFIRS].

⁴*Fin-ar* (active and neuter), to finish, end; -o, end; -ala, referring to an end, final; *fin-a*, what is an end, final; -alo, finale; -e, at last, finally. [EFIS].

⁵*Viv-ar*, to live; to be alive; -o, life; -ala, vital; -anto, one alive, living; -anta, alive; -ema, lively, vivacious; -oza, animated, living; -emeso, vivacity; -ozeso, vitality. [FIS].

⁶*Mort-ar*, to die, expire; -o, death; -anta,

moribund; -anto, dying man; -inta, dead (past participle); -into, dead person; -inti, the dead; -ala, referring to death (f. i., *mortala lito*, death-bed); -ado, mortality; -iva, -ivo, mortal (i. e., liable to death); -igar, to kill (this is the generic term; there are also special roots *ocid-ar*, to kill by violence, to slay; *hom-ocido*, *patr-ocido*, *infant-ocido*, *rej-ocido*, etc.; *asasin-ar*, to kill with malice aforethought, from an ambush or by surprise, to assassinate); *mort-igo*, the killing. [EFIS].

⁷*Honor-o*, honor; -izar, to honor; -oza, full of honor; -inda, honorable (i. e., worthy of honor); -indeso, respectability, honorability. [EFIS].

⁸*Peris-ar*, to perish; -o, loss (i. e., perishing); -iva, perishable. [EFIS].

⁹*Agr-o*, field; -ala, field (i. e., relating to the fields, for instance field-battle, field-work), agrarian; -ano, country person; *agro-kulturo*, agriculture; *agro-kulturisto*, agriculturist. [DEFIRS]. Note especially the widely differing meaning of this nominal root and the following verbal one: *kamp-ar*, to camp out; -o, camping; -ado, prolonged camping (-ad- expresses prolonged action, but should be used only sparingly); -eyo, camp. [DEFIRS].

¹⁰*Hik-e*, from Latin *hic*, here, is at variance with the principle of maximum internationality and it has been proposed to the Ido Academy to substitute *hir-e*, which is suggested by the Teutonic languages. But *hik-e* forms such a close parallel with the hardly avoidable words *ib-e*, there, *ub-e*, where, that the majority has been in favor of retaining it, carrying out thereby the other important principle of harmony and analogy.

¹¹*Lukt-ar*, to fight, wrestle; *lukt-o*, wrestling, fight; *lukt-isto*, professional wrestler. This root, although in common only to the Romance languages (160 millions), is the most international one that exists, for the English root *fight*, whatever spelling might be chosen, differs too much in form in the various Teutonic languages to be recognized by the other nations with sufficient ease.

¹²*Dedik-esar*, to be dedicated. This is one of the few conventionally shortened forms that were referred to above (end of "General Remarks"). The full form, which may be employed as an alternate, is *dedikal-esar*, or (less cumbersome) *esar dedikata*. The possibility of confounding the meaning above given with another *dedik-esar*, for *esar dediko*, to be dedication, is not of sufficient practical importance to be taken seriously. The passive voice is formed thus: *me esas amata*, or *me amesas*, I am loved; *me esis amata*, or *me amesis*, I was loved; *me esos amata*, or *me amesos*, I shall be loved; *me esas amita*, or *me amitesas*, I have been loved; *me esis amita*, or *me amitesis*, I had been loved; *me esos amita*, or *me amitesos*, I shall have been loved, etc.

Literature and further information on Ido may be obtained by sending a 2c stamp to E. F. McPike, 723 East 42d street, Chicago.

Chicago Midwinter Meetings

The usual midwinter library meetings will be held in Chicago the first week in January. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Sherman, corner of Clark and Randolph streets, four blocks west from the Chicago public library. Rates are: single room with bath, \$2 per day and up; double room with bath, \$3 per day and up. Every room in the hotel has a private bath. Requests for reservations should be made direct to the Hotel Sherman. Unless otherwise arranged, all meetings will be held in the directors' room of the Chicago public library, which has been generously placed at the disposal of the librarians. This room is on the fifth floor, adjoining the A. L. A. headquarters. The meetings will be held at 9:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., unless otherwise stated.

League of library commissions

The League of library commissions will hold four sessions: Tuesday, January 2, both morning and afternoon, and on Wednesday morning and Thursday morning. The sessions will be in charge of Cornelia Marvin, secretary of the Oregon library commission and president of the league.

College and university librarians

The college and university librarians of the middle west will meet on Friday afternoon and on Saturday morning, January 5-6. The sessions will continue to be of the same informal round table character as heretofore. Arrangements are in charge of a committee consisting of P. L. Windsor, J. C. M. Hanson and A. S. Root. Some of the topics suggested for discussion are as follows: charging systems appropriate for college libraries; cooperation between librarians; open shelves; relations between the faculty and the library; standing of the college library in the institution; pensions for college librarians; circulation of books to undergraduates; essentials of a university library annual report.

Library school instructors

A meeting of instructors in regular library schools will be held Wednesday

morning, January 3. The discussion will be informal and will be chosen chiefly from the following topics: Certain pedagogical problems connected with our library instruction; efficiency of administration in library schools; elements in the cost of maintaining library schools; non-essentials in the courses. Arrangements are in charge of P. L. Windsor.

A. L. A. meetings

The council of the A. L. A. will meet on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, January 4-5. A list of topics proposed for discussion will be sent personally to each member of the council. The executive board of the A. L. A. will meet Wednesday evening, January 3, at 8 o'clock, at A. L. A. headquarters. The A. L. A. publishing board will meet Friday afternoon, January 5, at A. L. A. headquarters.

The Chicago library club will entertain visiting librarians on Thursday evening, January 4, further announcements for which will be made later.

Library Department of the N. E. A. Report of 1911 meeting

The library department of the National education association held its annual session in San Francisco, August 13, 1911. In the absence of the president, the vice-president, J. L. Gillis, State librarian of California, presided. The following program was given:

The Proper supervision of the reading of school children, Katherine Devereux Blake, principal, Public school No. 6, New York City.

Discussion: Mrs Adelaide Bowles Maltby, librarian, Tompkins Square branch, New York City.

County free library service to high schools, Ethelwyn H. Fagge, librarian, Polytechnic high school, Los Angeles, Cal.

Discussion: W. H. Housh, principal, Los Angeles high school, Los Angeles, Cal.

California county free libraries, Harriet G. Eddy, county library organizer, State library, Sacramento, Cal.

Discussion: L. W. Ripley, librarian, Public library, Sacramento, Cal.

The following officers were elected for 1912:

President, Henry E. Legler, librarian, Chi-

cago public library; vice-president, W. L. Brown, librarian Public library, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, Miss M. A. Newberry, Public school library, Ypsilanti, Mich.

The committee on resolutions, composed of Chas. S. Greene, librarian, Oakland public library, chairman; Joseph Daniels, librarian, Riverside public library, and Victoria Ellis, librarian, Long Beach public library, introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Library department of the N. E. A. regrets greatly the enforced absence of President Gaillard, detained in New York. We also regret the absence of Mr Ward, the secretary.

Resolved, That we reaffirm that it is the duty and the privilege of two great civilizing forces, the school and the library, to work together in harmony and close co-operation for the cause common to them both of universal enlightenment.

Resolved, That committees be appointed to advance the interests of school libraries throughout the country, to study the situation, and to encourage and promote a close co-operation between public and school libraries. That one committee of five be appointed for the Normal schools, one of five for the high schools, and a committee to make out a suitable list of books for reading in the various grades.

Resolved, That while the A. L. A. booklist is admirable in many ways, and is used extensively by all who make the selection of books a matter of conscience, we should like to have it give more attention to books for the young, both as to number of books and extent of treatment.

As a result of the third resolution, the following committees were named:

High schools:

Chairman, Mary E. Hall, librarian, Girls' high school, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ethelwyn H. Fagge, librarian, Polytechnic high school, Los Angeles, Cal.
Gilbert O. Ward, librarian, Technical high school, Cleveland, O.
Florence Hopkins, librarian, Central high school, Detroit, Mich.
Anna Hadley, librarian, The Gilbert school, Winsted, Conn.

Normal schools:

Chairman, Ida M. Mendenhall, Normal school, Geneseo, N. Y.
Margaret Dold, Normal school, Chico, Cal.
Grace Salisbury, Whitewater, Wis.
Mary Richardson, Castine, Me.

HARRIET G. EDDY,
Secretary pro tem.

Library Meetings

Chicago—The Chicago library club, at its regular meeting on November 9, had the pleasure of listening to Miss Hazeltine, preceptor of the Wisconsin library school at Madison. Miss Hazeltine's subject was "The primrose way," and she appealed to library workers, out of their knowledge of books and their contents, to help transplant some of the primroses of life to the straight and narrow way. She emphasized the danger there is of becoming so immersed in the routine of the work that its essential element is lost sight of, and so the opportunity lost of handing on to others their share of their birthright in the world of ideas and ideals. Miss Hazeltine then took up a group of notable books which had held inspiration for her, and gave something of the message of each. A few of the books mentioned were "Twenty years at Hull House," "Life of Alice Freeman Palmer," "Carla Wenckebach," Edward A. Steiner's books, and "One way out."

The meeting was well attended and 15 new names were added to the roll.

HARRIE EDNA BROOKE, Secy.

Indiana—With a splendid representation from all parts of the state, the Indiana library association held its twentieth annual meeting at Indianapolis November 7-8.

The first session opened on Tuesday afternoon with an address of welcome by President Joseph McGowan of the Indianapolis public library board. He spoke of the qualifications of librarians, mentioning two in particular as being essential—that the librarian know books and that she have executive ability. He also announced to the association the munificent gift from James Whitcomb Riley of a site for a new central library building for the city of Indianapolis.

President Eliza Gordon Browning, in her address presenting the needs of the association, urged a careful consideration of the reports of the committees on the qualifications of librarians, on library training, and on the revision of the con-

stitution and by-laws of the Indiana library association. She spoke of the notable library meetings of the year and of the value of library meetings, stating that the real value is measured by the spirit in which we come to the meetings and the use we make of the benefits received.

The members of the association were pleased to have with them Dr Hosmer, a personal friend of the late Frederick M. Crunden, who gave a word of appreciation of the life and work of one who was widely recognized as being in the front rank of the library profession. Dr Hosmer spoke of the remarkable executive ability of Mr. Crunden, of his scholarly attainments, of his great work as librarian of the St. Louis public library and of the great honor which came to him just before his death when he received the information that a motto taken from one of his addresses was to be carved on the front of the St. Louis Public library building and that tablets containing this inscription were to be made and distributed free of charge by Dr Melvil Dewey to all libraries which would set it up.

The report of the committee on qualifications of librarians was given by the chairman, Louis J. Bailey. The purpose of the report was to present in as concise and convenient form as possible a schedule of specific qualifications for library work which would be of service to library boards and to librarians throughout the state and which it is reasonable to expect should be possessed by persons receiving certain salaries. The committee was authorized to make a future report in conjunction with a similar committee from the Library trustees' association.

The report of the committee on library training was given by the chairman, Miss Colerick. This report expressed in definite terms the need of trained library workers, advocating whenever possible work in a well-organized library before taking the training.

A splendid library exhibit showing the work being done by the different libra-

ries in the Indianapolis district was prepared by Carl H. Milam.

The college and reference round table, conducted by Demarchus C. Brown, opened with a paper by William M. Hepburn on "The college library and the community." Mr Hepburn said that, while the first duty of the college library is to its own constituency, yet it soon outgrows the active demands of the faculty and students and that the modern college or university is a disseminator of knowledge to the whole state. The question, What is the community? is much like the old question, Who is my neighbor? It is susceptible of answers as narrow or broad as our own particular view permits. He advocated interlibrary loans; liberality in the giving of information; free distribution of duplicates, and the offering of aid and encouragement to library movements in the state. He also advised the preparation and printing of useful indexes and made a plea for the publication of lists of serials which libraries have.

Mr Lindley of Earlham college, in an interesting talk, pointed out the great opportunity afforded by the college library and the public library for conservation of interests and for coöperation. The stronger the one, the greater the opportunity of the other to help. One should be a supplement to the other.

Miss Cleland, in an entertaining paper on What experience is best prior to reference work, advised a combination of cataloging and reference work, stating that the cataloger should come in direct contact with the public. A general discussion of the subject brought out the fact that coöperation between the cataloging department and the reference department is essential.

Mr Cunningham, in a paper on Departmental libraries, compared the departmental library of olden days to the modern departmental library, stating that the seminary method of modern instruction is only a development of the old scholastic methods. Where an institution builds up departmental libraries, the general library does not receive proper sup-

port. "Weak administration and dissipation of library forces" are the results. "Centralization of administration and unification of library facilities" is the remedy.

At the close of the afternoon session a delightful tea was served in the reference room of the State library by the State library staff and the Public library commission.

The evening session opened with a most interesting paper by R. W. Himelick of the Indianapolis public schools on "What the library may do for the school." Mr Himelick said that we ought not to feel that there is a division between the library and the school. We should feel that the library is a continuation school. To show the child how to get information from the printed page is the vital point. To cultivate right habits of reading in the formative stage is the great problem of the library. The library is valuable to the grown person in proportion to the way as a child he learned how to use it; he is often circumscribed by his own experience because at the proper time the preparatory stage has been neglected. The library must be brought to every child. It matters not who does the work, so it it done.

Miss Ahern, in her talk on "What the library expects from the school," brought out the fact that there is no longer any question as to the library being an institution of public instruction. There are many ways in which the school can assist the librarian. The teacher should give the librarian an outline of her work and the librarian should supply the material that will help pupils to gather the information needed. There should be co-operation between the school and the library, that the library may become a continuation school. There should be mutual understanding and there is a moral obligation to eliminate misunderstanding, to come together to try to give the child what he needs.

The teacher should become so familiar, herself, with the library that she will be a library enthusiast; she can proclaim the

library among her fellow workers and disarm all criticism that arises from lack of understanding. Coöperation personally in leading the young people to know and to love books, both as friends and as tools, is due from the teacher. The school does not change its faculty nor make its rules to fit the notion of outsiders. Neither should it expect the library to do it for the school or anybody else. Time spent in learning the resources of the library and the purpose in its plans and rules on the part of the teacher is a proper and necessary expenditure, and will redound to the advantage of her pupils. The school course has not been properly finished which does not graduate its pupils into permanent users of the public library with a fairly good knowledge and judgment of the standard books and a respect and enthusiasm for the library as an integral part of public education.

Detailed explanation of methods used in the work with schools was given by Mrs Swain, branch librarian at Indianapolis, Miss Colerick of Fort Wayne and Miss Meimar of Muncie.

The Wednesday morning session was devoted to a business meeting.

A new constitution and by-laws was adopted by the association. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Demarchus Brown, state librarian; vice-president, Nannie W. Jayne, librarian Public library, Alexandria; secretary, Lois Johnstone, librarian Franklin college library, Franklin; treasurer, Orpha Maud Peters, assistant librarian, Gary public library.

Joint sessions with the Indiana library trustees association were held on Wednesday afternoon and evening. The afternoon session was given over to two round-tables—one on "Library extension," the other on "Library work with children." In the round-table on "Library extension" the chairman, Miss Jayne, stated that the three chief things in library extension are: 1 Interesting people in obtaining the tax levy. 2 Interesting people *after* obtaining the tax levy. 3 Distribution of books. The

three chief ways of distributing books are from the general library, through deposit stations and through branch libraries.

Mary N. Baker told of the extension work done by the Elwood public library through the branch at Frankton, by placing books in all of the schools in the township, by monthly meetings of the teachers held at the library and by coming in personal contact with the people of the township. Miss Clark and Mrs. Ella R. Heatwole, although not able to be present, sent their paper explaining work done by their respective libraries, by furnishing books to the teachers and pupils of the country schools and by securing for their use agricultural bulletins from Cornell and Purdue universities. At Hartford City, Miss Horn obtains the enrollment by grade from all the schools in the township and new libraries are made up each month to suit each grade. The extension work at Spencer is done entirely through the schools by Miss Morgan.

Extension work through branch libraries was discussed by Louis J. Bailey who emphasized the fact that the problem is to reach the whole public that supports the library; that the books must be taken to the people and that the only way to reach them is by establishing branches and deposit stations in various parts of the city.

Mrs. Hughes of Terre Haute told of the successful results obtained through the establishment of deposit stations in the city schools, both parochial and public, stating that last year 60,000 books were circulated through the schools alone.

In the discussion the division of interests which exist between Catholics and Protestants was brought out forcibly by Rev. Father Thomas Jansen, president of the Garv public library board. He urged that this strange feeling be done away with; that the librarians let the sisters know of the desire to cooperate and it will be found that there are just as eager readers among the Catholics as any other people.

Miss Tutt spoke of the work done by the South Bend library in literary clubs of foreigners and through the schools, parochial as well as public.

The round-table on "Library work with children," conducted by Anne D. Swezey, was opened with a paper on the "History of library work with children" by Miss Calhoun of Whiting. Having stated the chief objects of work with children, she mentioned the following activities as embraced by the children's department: 1. The controlled and guided circulation of books. 2. Use of books and periodicals. 3. Reference and school work. 4. Work with the smaller children. 5. Use of exhibits and picture bulletins. 6. Formation of clubs. 7. Home libraries. 8. Cooperation with the homes. 9. Cooperation with institutions working with children. 10. The story hour.

The story hour and club work with children was brought out more specifically by Miss Webb, children's librarian of the Fort Wayne public library and by Miss Williams of the Public library commission. Some of the chief points brought out by Miss Webb were: Be sure the need for a study hour exists; have a definite plan in view; be careful about turning the work of the reading hour or story hour over to outsiders; do not duplicate what is already being done well by some other institution.

In the absence of Miss Williams, Miss Scott read her paper on "Club work with children." This was a most interesting and instructive paper, giving Miss Williams' experience with a boys' club in the Cincinnati public library. One of the keynotes to success in this work is the ability to recognize the natural inclination and tastes of the children and to seize the opportune moment.

In the discussion the chief points brought out were the reasons for the organization of children's clubs; the necessity for definite planning of the work; the various kinds of clubs in which children are interested—Junior civic league—an organization for both boys

and girls, industrial clubs, reading clubs, etc.

The joint session on Wednesday night opened with an address by Secretary George B. Utley of the A. L. A. on the "Legal and moral requirements, restrictions and privileges of a member of a library board." Mr Utley said in part: The attitude of the board of trustees affects the community more than any other one thing. There are three kinds of trustees: Those who overestimate the duties of the trustee, those who are indifferent and "the real article"—the one who is intensely interested. A trustee need not be an expert in library economy. While it is desirable that he be a reader and appreciator of books, he does not have to be a book man. He should not spy on the librarian's staff and be a watch dog over the library. He should, however, be familiar with the state law under which the library operates. He should be a man who has made a success of his own business. He should educate the city officials to the value of the library. He should have the proper understanding of economy, realizing that economy is not spending little, but spending wisely. He should have the ability to select a librarian and, if the wrong person is employed, he should remember that he is in charge of the community's welfare and let nothing deter him from doing his duty.

The round-table on the "Business side of library administration" was participated in by many trustees and librarians who discussed many things of interest. Among them were: The duties of the secretary of the board, the form of payment of bills by libraries, bids on book orders, cost of janitor service, fines and library hours in the city and town. General approval of from two weeks to a month's vacations for librarians. Sunday opening of the library, the sending of delegates to library meetings and the attendance of the librarian at board meetings was manifested.

The session then adjourned, thus closing an interesting and helpful meeting.

ORPHA MAUD PETERS,
Secretary I. L. A.

Kansas—The eleventh annual meeting of the Kansas library association was held in the Public library of Parsons, Oct. 26-27, 1911. There was a total attendance of 47 library people, 38 of whom were librarians and assistants, and nine trustees. As Parsons is not far from the Missouri and Oklahoma boundary lines, invitations had been sent to neighboring librarians and trustees in those states, in response to which one Missouri and three Oklahoma library workers favored us with their presence. It was one of the best meetings which the association ever held, both in attendance and in enthusiasm. Much credit is due to the able management of the local librarian, Mrs Belle Curry, and to members of her library board.

On Wednesday evening, a very enjoyable reception and musicale was given at the home of Dr E. H. Boardman, president of the Board of trustees of the Parsons public library.

The regular sessions opened on Thursday morning with the address of the president, Mrs Sara Judd Greenman, of Kansas City. Mrs Greenman spoke feelingly of the loss to the association caused by the death of Zu Adams, of the State historical society, one of the pioneer members and a past-president of the association. The importance of affiliation with the A. L. A. and a campaign for a larger membership in the state association were especially emphasized in the address.

Chairman Lucht, of the committee on library legislation, told the story of a short but vigorous campaign last winter in behalf of a public libraries commission, and the defeat of the bill in the legislature. The committee urged the renewal of agitation for a library organizer as an adjunct of the existing Traveling libraries commission, or, if that did not seem to prom-

ise success, for a separate commission for organizer purposes.

The "Two-minute reports from new libraries" was interpreted to mean reports from new librarians as well, both those new to the state and new to the profession, and the interesting fact was revealed that 20 of those present had never before attended a state library meeting. In this connection, the new librarian of the State college at Manhattan, Arthur B. Smith, was called upon for an account of the new California county libraries. Mr Smith was for a number of years, until the past summer, connected with the library of the University of California.

Willis H. Kerr, until recently librarian of Westminster college at Fulton, Mo., and now librarian of the Normal school at Emporia, then gave an excellent paper on "Psychology for librarians." (See page 425.)

The afternoon session opened with a brief report of the last A. L. A. meeting, by the secretary, who happened to be the only Kansan at Pasadena.

Supt. A. L. Pinet, of the Parsons schools, followed with a vigorous paper on the library reading of children. Mr Pinet presented statistics furnished him by a number of the Public libraries of the state, and from these he concluded that both the reading of high school pupils and of the younger children was too largely fiction—and poor fiction at that. Mary L. Barlow, of Fort Scott, led the discussion of Mr Pinet's paper in an able manner, and although she admitted that the quality of children's reading could be greatly improved, she disagreed heartily with the paper in many particulars. This was also the opinion of the other librarians who joined in what proved to be the most animated discussion of the meetings.

For the first time at a K. L. A. gathering, a separate round table was held for college and reference librarians, of whom eight were present. Mrs Olive M. Wood, of Baker university, led in the discussion of the subject, "The en-

couragement of general reading in college libraries."

The round table for public librarians was presided over by J. L. King, librarian of the State library, and various subjects were discussed. The one regret about both these sectional meetings was that, owing to the long discussion of Mr Pinet's paper which preceded, full time could not be given to them.

At the evening session Dean Olin Templin, of the University of Kansas, delighted a goodly company of townspeople and the visiting librarians with a scholarly address on "Philosophy and some other things."

The Friday morning session was opened with a question box, conducted in a delightfully informal way by Miss Watson, librarian of the University of Kansas, and this was followed by 10 brief and interesting talks on recent books.

The questionnaire of the A. L. A. committee on the relation of the A. L. A. to state associations was read and discussed, and it was voted "that the K. L. A. desires affiliation and is willing to affiliate on such a per capita assessment and other conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by representatives of the state associations and the A. L. A. committee on affiliation."

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Mrs Nellie G. Beatty, Lawrence; vice-presidents, Mrs Belle Curry, Parsons, Mrs Olive M. Wood, Baldwin, Mrs A. B. Ranney, Arkansas City; secretary, Julius Lucht, Leavenworth; treasurer, Mrs Theresa G. Randolph, Pittsburgh; member-at-large, Arthur B. Smith, Manhattan.

The next meeting will be held in Manhattan, in October, 1912.

JULIUS LUCHT, Secretary.

Kentucky—The fifth annual meeting of the Kentucky library association was held at Berea, October 5-6. The first session was called in the Alpha Beta room of Lincoln hall, Berea college,

Wm. F. Yust of the Louisville public library presiding. The meeting was opened by Miss Rawson, secretary of the Kentucky library commission, with a paper on "Aids for librarians," and numerous helpful and suggestive publications were on exhibition for examination. An interesting discussion followed. Second on the program was an address by Adeline B. Zachart on "The creed of the children's librarian," which was also well discussed.

At the evening session, in addition to the librarians, between four and five hundred of the students and faculty were present. After music by the college orchestra and a cordial address of welcome by Dr Wm. G. Frost, president of Berea college, an address on "Some tendencies in secondary education" was given by the state supervisor of high schools, Prof. McHenry Rhoades of the State university. The program was closed by an inspiring address, "The librarian and the poet," by James W. Raine, professor of English language and literature, Berea college. The evening session was followed by a delightful reception at the home of President Frost.

Friday's program began at 7:30, with a tour through the modern and well-equipped college buildings. At the morning session, held later, Rebecca Averill, fourth vice-president of the Kentucky federation of women's clubs, extended the greetings of the federation, expressed a belief in the great educational value of the association and promised the continued and hearty support of the federation. Julia A. Robinson read a paper on "Book selection." Miss Lindsey of Frankfort led the discussion which followed and practically every one took part. Numerous lists of books most frequently in demand in the various libraries represented were submitted for consideration.

The officers elected for the coming year were: Lilian Lindsey, Frankfort, president; Wm. F. Yust, Louisville, first vice-president; Florence Dillard, Lexington, second vice-president; Fannie C. Rawson, Frankfort, secretary-treasurer;

Mrs Isabel H. Shepherd, Covington, member at large of the executive committee.

Invitations for the next conference were received from Paducah, Covington and Lawrenceburg.

At 3 o'clock on invitation of the college authorities the delegates started on an outing to Indian Fort Mountain. Horses and carryalls were provided for all and the pinnacle was reached just in time for the party to see the sun set. Supper was served on the mountain top, after which a delightful hour was spent in story telling and singing. The return trip was made in the moonlight, the weather was ideal and every arrangement perfect.

The meeting throughout was one of the most profitable and successful in the history of the association.

FANNIE C. RAWSON.

Maine—At the Maine state teachers' association held in Augusta, October 27, a library section was organized. The program was one of unusual interest, and it was generally agreed by the officers of the association that the library department had "proved itself a necessary feature of the Maine teachers' association."

The main address of the morning was given by James I. Wyer, jr, director of the New York state library, on the subject, "Text books and some others." He spoke in detail of three important supplements to text books—a natural-born teacher, nature and other books. Many of the audience learned for the first time of the Maine library commission and what it will do to help teachers.

At the afternoon session State Supt. Payson Smith spoke of the library conditions in the rural schools, and of the great chance for improvement there. R. K. Jones, librarian at University of Maine, talked about "Some problems of the college and school library." Many points brought out by the paper showed a discouraging state of affairs in the libraries of our secondary schools. But the encouraging point was that one of our New England colleges is "in-

structing its students in the intelligent use of a library."

Mrs. Mary E. S. Root of the Providence library gave a most inspiring and profitable talk on "Children's literature." A list of books which "children must not fail to read" was distributed to those present.

Miss Richards of Farmington normal school gave some interesting and practical suggestions as to the arrangement and use of a picture collection in the school.

Coöperation, as practiced between the school and the library at Dover, Me., was explained in detail by Miss Averill. The closing speaker was Prof. W. H. Hartshorn of Bates college, who spoke of the work of the Maine library commission and of traveling libraries.

At the close of the meeting there was an exhibit of traveling libraries; of children's books mentioned by Mrs Root, and of helps to teachers in selecting books.

MARY C. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

Massachusetts—The autumn meeting of the Bay Path library club was held in the Westboro public library, October 17.

The first speaker was Miss Brown, agent for the Massachusetts public library commission. Her subject was "The possibilities of the village library." She suggested many ways of reaching people who do not use the library and of making the library useful to them in their work.

The next subject was "How the library can help in village improvement." Dr Mary H. Sherman of Brookfield spoke of the use of books and pictures in helping make better homes, roads and gardens. Mrs O. W. Judd told of the influence the library may have by being beautiful itself and so teach the people to appreciate beauty.

At the afternoon session, Ellen Moynihan, supervisor of story-telling in the Worcester playgrounds, talked on "Story-telling, old and new." She gave a short history of story-telling and told the stories of "Patient Griselda" from

Chaucer, "The good bishop" from *Les Miserables* and Uncle Remus' "Tar Baby."

WINNIFRED S. FARRELL, Secy.

Missouri—The twelfth annual conference of the Missouri library association, in the judgment of most of the participants the most successful in its history, was held in Hannibal, Mo., October 19-20. There were 43 registered delegates, the St Louis public library standing first with 18.

The first session was called to order by President Austin D. Wolfe of Park college, Parkville, at 2:30 p. m. on Thursday. There was present a large number of public school teachers, the schools having been closed for the afternoon by the Board of education to give all an opportunity to hear the paper on "The modern trend of work with children," by Effie L. Power, supervisor of children's work in the St Louis public library. Prof. Livingstone McCartney, superintendent of schools, made a brief address of welcome, to which fitting response was made by Vice-president Paul Blackwelder, assistant librarian of the St Louis public library. Miss Power's paper, which followed, went back to first principles and justified the existence of the separate children's room, giving as an illustration the experience of the Cleveland public library, with which the speaker was long connected. The early history of children's work in this, as in all of the older libraries of any size, shows clearly that instead of being a fad introduced by unpractical theorists, it has been forced upon librarians, step by step, as a matter of practical necessity. Miss Power's paper was interesting, helpful and suggestive.

At its close the session adjourned to the open air, where a pleasant hour was spent in automobiles, inspecting and admiring some of the interesting sights of Hannibal and its environs, including the Riverview park with its superb view of the winding Mississippi, here widened and studded with islands, and the numerous reminders that this was the country

of Mark Twain and Tom Sawyer. The headquarters hotel bore the great writer's pen name. "Indian Joe" still walks the streets, and the island and cavern associated with the immortal Tom are unchanged.

The feature of the evening session was the address of Mr Wyer, in his double capacity of A. L. A. delegate and invited guest, on "What Americans read." Most thoughtful librarians have been sure that the extra-library reading—much of it infra-library also—is stupendously in the majority, and Mr Wyer's statistics prove it. It is to be hoped that his hearers, both in Hannibal and elsewhere, will not be content with hearing and appreciating an excellent address, but may be inspired by it to do something in the premises. Brief talks on favorite books followed the address, Miss Quigley of the Divoll branch at St Louis speaking of Prof. Wm. Lyon Phelps' "Essays on modern novelists," Miss Kirk of Park college on Rauschenbusch's "Christianity and the social crisis," Miss Whittier of the State university library on Galsworthy's play of "Justice," and Prof. F. L. Hockett, assistant librarian of Central college, Fayette, on Josiah Strong's "New era."

The session ended with a reception, given by the Library board and the Board of education, at which the visiting delegates had the privilege of meeting many of the people of Hannibal.

The morning session on Friday was taken up with a discussion of periodicals for the small library and with a question box conducted by Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Kansas City public library, whom his friends were glad to welcome back to his native state. The small library was supposed to have \$50 to pay subscriptions and an equal amount to bind. Miss Phillips told how to expend the former amount to the best advantage, and Miss Wales, secretary of the State library commission, the latter. There was a spirited discussion in which Mr Wright, Dr Bostwick, Miss Whittier, Mr Rush and others took part, and in which

it developed that \$50 would bind far more magazines than the same amount would buy and that many magazines could be utilized without binding, either for reference work or for circulation. Some prejudice against plutocrats in general and one Harvey in particular was also in evidence during the discussion of special lists. The question box was allowed only about half an hour. Various problems were discussed, chief among which were the necessity for guarantors and the removal of the number limit on book issue. The consensus of opinion seemed to be in favor of greater liberality in both directions, although there was much said on both sides of the latter question. Mr Rush reported that at St Joseph he was issuing both fiction and non-fiction in unlimited though "reasonable" numbers on one card. Other questions discussed were the release of cards held for delinquency, the collection of local material—much neglected in small libraries—the use of free material for issue, the superfluity of "extra" cards of various kinds, waste of time in preparing bulletins, business "efficiency" in libraries, and reference sets of school text-books.

Friday afternoon was devoted to business and to a series of papers on "The library and the public." The series was introduced by Mr Rush of the St Joseph public library, who was followed by Mr Wright of Kansas City on "The library and the business man"—a phase of library work in which he is an authority, both in theory and practice—and by Miss Lytle of Sedalia on "The library and the household." The final paper—that of Mr Diephuis of the Crunden branch at St Louis, on "The library and the wage-earner"—shared with Mr Wyer's address the honor of being the feature of the conference. Its point of view, somewhat new in library papers, gave it freshness and interest, and, although its philosophical trend made the foreheads of the younger librarians pucker occasionally, its atmosphere of broad sympathy combined with practical

good sense was decidedly inspiring to both old and young.

At the business part of the session a report was received from the committee on Missouri bibliography, to the effect that a proper prosecution of the work would require the employment of an expert for about two years and the incidental expenditure of a considerable sum of money. The committee, whose chairman is Miss Wagner, chief cataloger of the St Louis public library, was continued with instructions to prosecute the work as far as it could be done without drawing on the treasury of the association.

The question of the method and form of affiliation with the A. L. A. also came up at this session. The opinion of those present finally crystallized into an approval of a payment of 10 cents per member into the A. L. A. treasury; a single delegate in the council, no matter what the size of the state association, although not with voting privileges unless the membership should exceed 15; remission of the A. L. A. initiation fee for state association members and the title of associate members of the A. L. A. for all state association members, *ex officio*.

The following ticket was unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

President, Paul Blackwelder, assistant librarian St Louis public library; vice-president, Charles E. Rush, librarian St Joseph public library; secretary, Florence Whittier, University of Missouri library, Columbia; treasurer, Clarence E. Miller, Mercantile library, St Louis.

Invitations for the next meeting were received from St Louis and St Joseph. In view of the fact that the 1912 meeting will be the first after the opening of the new central library building in St Louis, the date of the St Joseph invitation was changed to 1913, and the executive committee decided later to hold the 1912 conference in St Louis.

The conference ended with a banquet, on Friday evening, given by the Commercial club and the Library board at the new Y. M. C. A. building—a model

of its type. There were present 83 persons. Rev. E. V. Claypool of the North Methodist church acted as toastmaster. Among the speakers from the association were Messrs Wolfe and Blackwelder, retiring and incoming presidents of the association, Miss Whittier, who read a witty and original "Library alphabet" in verse, Mr Severance of the State university, Mrs C. E. Rush of St Joseph and Purd B. Wright of Kansas City. The citizens of Hannibal were represented by Messrs W. J. A. Meyer, president of the Commercial club, J. P. Hinton, V. H. Whaley and I. M. Mathews, chairman of the club's entertainment committee. The account by Mr Hinton of a ready-made city put up on the Nevada desert as a trading center for prospective settlers on a new irrigation project and of the public library that was one of its features was one of the best library after-dinner speeches your reporter ever heard. The simply drawn inference that the library was a good business investment was logical and inevitable. Miss Bowman of the Central children's room, St Louis, charmed everyone with a Peterkin story, and Dr Bostwick, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, read a suitable report which was unanimously adopted.

Besides taking part in the entertainments provided for them as part of the program, a considerable number of the delegates went through Tom Sawyer's cave, a small party on Friday morning, and a larger one, on their favorable report, on the following day. The cave proved to be a labyrinth of interlacing passages, differing from the ordinary limestone cave in the entire absence of stalactite formations. The unexpected size of the cavern (and also the fact that a locked door barred the entrance) made the services of a guide necessary, and this gentleman, with his 20 years' experience, his impressive cave-oratory and his orotund vocal accomplishments, proved quite as interesting an exhibit as the underground corridors themselves. To him we were indebted for a new Mark Twain story, with which this account of a li-

brary sojourn in the Mark Twain country may fitly close. On the occasion of Mark's last visit to Hannibal it was suggested that he once more descend into the cave that he had made famous, "Oh! no," drawled the humorist, "I guess I'll be going underground soon enough, as it is!"

North Dakota—An enthusiastic meeting of the North Dakota library association was held at Jamestown, October 20-21. A large number of the librarians of the state were present and many trustees and there were animated discussions at all the round tables.

Geo. B. Utley gave the evening address before the reception at the new college dormitory, speaking on the topic, "Reaching the people," and he was also present at the morning sessions of the different sections, responding to many queries. At the business meeting a resolution was adopted favoring affiliation with the A. L. A. by state representation on the council and the questions received from that committee of the A. L. A. through its chairman, Miss Tyler, were each voted upon.

Amendments to the constitution were adopted to take effect next year, enlarging the executive board by adding another elective member and by making the president of the trustee section an ex-officio member; also lengthening the term of office of president from one to two years.

Dr Batt, who has been the active and efficient president of the association for two terms, retires, and is succeeded by R. A. Nestos of Minot, a lawyer, and member of the last legislature, who will make a valuable ex-officio member of the library commission. Clarence Wesley Sumner, librarian at the state university, was elected vice-president, and Alice M. Paddock, librarian at Jamestown, secretary-treasurer. The new member of the executive board is Bessie Baldwin, librarian of Williston memorial library.

A most cordial welcome and delightful entertainment were given all in attendance by the Jamestown library, the

college, the clubs and the residents of the city.

Invitations for the next annual meeting were received from Mayville and Grand Forks, and the acceptance will be announced later by the executive board. The choice depends upon the success of plans for a joint meeting with neighboring states.

The keynote of the meeting was co-operation, the strength to be gained by closer relations of librarians among themselves and with the library commission, and the advantage to trustees of a comparison of methods and statistics. The annual reports to the library commission had been tabulated by its secretary, and the resulting statistics were a basis for discussion in the public library and trustee sections.

MRS MINNIE C. BUDLONG.

Pennsylvania—The eleventh annual meeting of the Keystone state library association was held at the Saegertown Inn, Oct. 19-21, 1911, with an attendance of 65 persons registered from 34 libraries.

The first session was called to order by President Robert P. Bliss on Thursday afternoon.

The president, in his address, gave the history of the development of the library movement in the state as being appropriate to the occasion which marked the end of the tenth year of the existence of the association. After giving historical and geographical reasons for the lack of unity of state spirit in Pennsylvania, which had hindered for years the progress of library development, Mr Bliss traced the history of the library movement in the state from the time of the opening of the first circulating library in the country in Philadelphia down to the present, when there are in the state 120 free libraries. Many school and subscription libraries make the total equal to that of most states. In 1760 one historian records that "every town of any size has its library," the early libraries being mostly supported by subscription. The first free library

was founded by the Society of Friends in 1742. A résumé of library legislation from 1864 to the present time was given, followed by a brief history of the Pennsylvania library club and the Keystone state library association. The address was closed by a plea for an increased membership in the association, giving as the ideal every library worker and trustee enrolled as members of the association.

Henry F. Marx of the public library of Easton presented a paper on

The standardizing of library reports

After outlining the work of the A. L. A., through its committees in bringing about more uniform methods in the reporting of library statistics, Mr Marx spoke of the various means of juggling figures still employed by some librarians in order to disguise that much-dreaded fiction per cent. The "get-circulation-quick" schemes were also condemned, the speaker declaring that so long as a library's efficiency is represented by its total circulation, fiction readers must be catered to. It is time that the fiction per cent mania die. Let us either circulate fiction, or not circulate it, and then stop apologizing for it. Why should we apologize for it? Much of the best fiction is better for readers than many dramas, carelessly written books of travel or gossip memoirs that we like to circulate because they count as non-fiction. Mr Marx declared that there are better ways of indicating the measure of a library's service than by presenting total circulation figures. Librarians do not keep up with the modern methods of the business man who can, at a glance, tell from various charts and maps the actual conditions of his business at any time. Let the librarian keep such charts that he may know the radius of the influence of his library, that he may be able to determine the section of the city not reached by the library, and know where to direct his special efforts. Reports should be uniform in more items than those of circulation. The daily and monthly re-

port blanks issued to libraries by many commissions are a strong factor in securing a uniform standard.

The Friday morning session was called to order by Mr Bliss, who introduced the president of the A. L. A., Mrs Elmendorf, and spoke of the pleasure of the association in having her as a guest.

Joy reading

Mrs Elmendorf read a very delightful paper entitled, "Joy reading." She carried out the comparison of the growth of the American public library with that of the republic of the United States, showing that the mingling of the different elements at birth, and the struggles of growth had gone into the strengthening of each body. She emphasized the value of the coöperation of the library with the schools, that while both aid man in his struggle for daily bread by furnishing books for useful information, the library is the one place where each person can make his own choice and can read purely for the joy of reading. The library can encourage this one thing which no other institution is able to do, and "things done by choice bring joy." This encouraging of "joy reading" is one of the greatest, and at present somewhat neglected, opportunities of the librarian. The library is to aid in an understanding of life, and in the pursuit of happiness in some of its joy-giving elements, and joy is a thing of the spirit, not of the body.

The general topic for the second session, Library work and the young people, was taken up by Mr Runkle of State college, who read a paper on the

Psychology of reading

He discussed the growth and value of the three stages of reading through which each person must pass. First, the mechanical learning in childhood of symbols for thought, the form of the page, the practice of the eye in passing from one line to another, all of which in time becomes a reflex habit. He spoke here of the constant strain on the eye in our modern methods

of education, the dominance being given to visual impressions rather than to aural, and urged the duty of sight-saving upon the thought of the librarian, recommending story-telling as a corrective to eye-strain. The second stage in the reading process comes between the ages of 12 and 20 years, the adolescent period, during which the young mind is eager for new impressions and voracious in its desire for mental stimulant. Girls read a great amount of fiction; boys, adventure and history, all of it reading without a definite purpose, fitful reading, making a special need for training and supervision. The third period is one of vicarious reading, an intelligent bringing of books and experience together, making definite use of opportunities for self-education offered by lecture-room, laboratory and library, through the systematic aid of teachers and librarians.

Grace Endicott of the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, read a paper on

What makes a juvenile book mediocre?

The harmful book presents evil in such a way as to lead the child into wrong-doing by failing to draw the line sharply between right and wrong, in such books as Jack Harkaway's schooldays, and Pinkey Perkins; those which give him false ideas as to values and relations in life, as the Alger book where the emphasis is laid on luck, and the humorous book of a low type. The mediocre book, belonging to a larger class than the harmful one, judged as to content and form, fails to reach the standard if it fails to fulfill the educational and cultural, as well as pleasure-giving purpose of the book to the child. Books mediocre as to style, yet containing some worth as to moral value of their contents, might be called usable mediocre books, such as the Henty books, Toby Tyler and Doty Dimple. Other books, mediocre as to subject matter, yet possessing some merit as to form expression, are Mrs Burnett's Barty Crusoe and his man Saturday, Barbour's Four in camp and the Betty

Wales series. Books weak in both matter and form are such series as the Motor boys and Dorothy Dainty.

Mr Bliss started the discussion by requesting information as to use by different libraries of these books, asking advice also as to selection for the libraries sent out by the commission.

Mr Lamb of Braddock was in favor of the mediocre book for children of certain ages as being merely stepping-stones in their growth. Mrs Elmen-dorf, Miss Patterson and Mr Wright urged the use of the large class of books, not classic, but good in both form and material.

Marie H. Milliken of the Cleveland public library spoke on "Reading clubs and circles," taking the definitely organized club as the basis for her discussion. The general aim is to develop better citizens through more intelligent reading, while the minor aims are the strengthening of the library as a center for social and civic work, and the meeting of some problems in discipline, or the development of some special interest shown by the children. Age, sex and nationality are to be considered in starting clubs, but definite forms of organization, insistence upon parliamentary rule and self-government are great helps in maintaining them. For boys, debating and current events, biography and history clubs are most popular; for girls, travel clubs with emphasis on the legend and art of a country. Hobby clubs on stamps, history of painting, natural history, etc., are often successful.

The Friday afternoon session was given to the educational section, and was attended mainly by the librarians of the normal schools. Prof. O. H. Bakeless of Bloomsburg read a paper,

What are normal schools doing in training their students in library work?

He said that the normal schools are at present virgin soil for efforts in training the teachers in the great science and art of caring for books, and using them, and in helping others to use and love them. He quoted from

John Dewey's "School and society," in which he urges the socializing of the schools, the coöperation of the different systems of education now in existence; he finally places the library in the center of the entire system of man's development, for the library is an intellectual tool house. Mr Bakeless sent out, in September, a circular to the 13 libraries of the State normal schools, asking certain questions as to nature and amount of work in library instruction done in the normal schools. Replies varied greatly. Eight librarians are from library schools and all have had some training or experience. From only one school did an outline study of library work come, as to classifying and selecting books, book numbers, binding, children's books, etc. Students were here required to keep a note book. Mr Bakeless urged that time be found for this work, that the board of principals of the schools be led to a recognition of its value, that the association urge as a standard the pamphlet by Miss Baldwin published in 1906 by the N. E. A., that the librarians of the schools be ready to take up the work as early as possible, and that the commission be asked to supervise the work, also explaining the special work as to traveling libraries.

The Friday evening session had for the general topic, "The town library and the rural population." C. H. Lane, assistant in agricultural education, United States department of agriculture, read a paper on the subject, "Conditions and needs of rural education," illustrating at the close, with the aid of the stereopticon, the points discussed. He spoke of the lack of the present day country school in supplying the essentials for the education of the country boy and girl. The boy should know the principles of farming and of rural engineering, and the girl something of domestic economy and sanitation. Education for country life should aid in making the country more satisfactory and enjoyable to live in, and encourage a desire for better roads,

houses and churches. The improvement of the country school will be done by consolidating the smaller schools into larger, more attractive ones, by improving the teaching force and by the enrichment of the course of study, making it more closely related to the life of the farmer. The lantern slides shown showed out-door study classes, lessons in seed germination, seed tests, soils, exhibits, etc.

In the general discussion Mr Bliss described several small libraries in Pennsylvania located in country school and farm houses. Miss Fox and Miss True spoke of the work as carried on in Foxburg. Mr Lane spoke of the lists, free and otherwise, which have been issued by the department of agriculture, and urged the possession by every librarian of Circular 94, and the acquiring of the contents listed.

The Saturday morning session opened with a paper by O. R. Howard Thomson of Williamsport on "The library budget." He said that librarians are, as a class, weak in figures. He emphasized the need of presenting to the library board the definite estimate as to the cost and results. A greater divergency exists in library expenses than in any other business, varying, according to Bostwick in his "American public library," from \$5000 to \$25,000 per 1,000,000 v. circulated. Mr Thomson gave the following estimates as based on a library of 30,000 v. with a circulation of 100,000 v.: Lighting and heating, \$1300; salaries for six persons, \$5160; books, including \$320 for magazines, \$2277; supplies, \$1000; total, \$9737.

Annual reports of libraries show an average expenditure of \$1290 for libraries circulating 100,000 v.

Mr Bliss questioned the basis for such an estimate upon the circulation, feeling that it should be per capita of population.

The discussion following was taken part in by Miss Donnelly, Miss Sherman and Mr Wright, on whose motion

it was voted that this paper be published in Library notes.

A paper by Mr R. B. Stone, Esq., president of the Board of trustees of the Carnegie library, Bradford, on Library legislation, was read by Mr Wright. In the brief history given of library legislation, it was shown that not until the second half of the nineteenth century was any legislative impetus given toward the establishment of town libraries open to the public. Pennsylvania has been very slow in this matter; at present the law permits, not requires, cities, boroughs and townships to establish and maintain public libraries.

This paper will be published in the *Pennsylvania School Journal*.

The committee of the educational section offered the following resolution, which was passed and voted to be forwarded to the principals of the State normal schools.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the board of normal school principals be requested to plan to incorporate in the normal course a series of lessons on library economy and children's reading, minimum time 40 hours, to be worked out by the local librarian in charge, and conducted by her as early in the course as possible.

The report of the committee for affiliation of the K. S. L. A. with the A. L. A. was presented and affirmative answer given in the main. The recommendation was made that the tax of 10 cents be reduced to the lump basis of \$5 for 100 persons, and that the state association be given representation in the council.

The following resolution was voted to be referred to the A. L. A. committee:

Resolved: That it is the judgment of your committee that the general question of the Keystone State library association becoming formally connected with the American library association is one of importance to both organizations, and that the American library association be assured of our hearty support of such plan as they may submit, subject to

our approval of such conditions as the A. L. A. may stipulate.

At the suggestion of Mr Thomson, of Philadelphia, a motion was passed as follows: That the Chair appoint a committee of three members to prepare and issue one or more copies of bulletin, containing items of state interest, to be published independent of Pennsylvania library notes, of which the total cost is not to exceed one-half the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year.

The following officers were elected: President, Susan L. Sherman, Bradford; vice-president, Prof. O. H. Bakelless, Bloomsburg; secretary, Georgia Rathbone, Wilkes-Barre; treasurer, O. R. Howard Thomson, Williamsport.

MARIAN S. SKEELE, Secretary.

Pennsylvania—The first meeting of the Pennsylvania library club was held on Monday evening, Nov. 13, 1911, at the H. Josephine Widener branch of the Free library of Philadelphia.

Seven new members were voted on, after which the president, Dr Nolan of the Academy of natural sciences, welcomed the members and their friends, and then introduced the speaker of the evening, Henry Leffman, who presented an interesting and thoughtful address on "Dickens' views on the problem of poverty." Dr Leffman does not altogether agree with Dickens' views from an economical standpoint. The conditions in England at that time from a sociological point of view made Dickens' "Christmas philosophy," as some writers claim, rather an erroneous means of helping the poor.

After an enthusiastic vote of thanks from the members, the meeting adjourned to the upper floors where an opportunity was given to meet the speaker at an informal reception.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, Sec'y.

Wisconsin—W. H. Kittle, secretary of the State board of normal school regents, addressed the Milwaukee library club at the November meeting on "Magazines and the making of public opinion."

"The three great special interests are

the railway companies, the industrial corporations and the utility companies, which own and control more than 40 per cent of all the national wealth. They are directly interested in making public opinion."

Mr Kittle cited lists of conservative and progressive papers and periodicals that have been read by approximately 10,000,000 people that for the past seven years have been making public opinion. "The record shows that about 90 more or less elaborate articles favored some special interest. These do not contain false statements of facts, but emphasize the property interests involved and ignore the interests of society at large."

FLORENCE E. WEISSERT, Sec'y.

California County Librarians' Convention

The second annual convention of California county librarians was held at the State library, Sacramento, Oct. 10-14, 1911, State librarian J. L. Gillis presiding. A particularly interesting program was given, carried out to include all the topics which bear upon county free libraries and their development. The success of the sessions was greatly added to by the fact that informal talks took the place of papers, discussions were very free, and everyone had actual experiences to give, to illustrate the points made. Not only the county librarians, but also library workers from all over the state were present to show their interest and many of them to prepare for entering the work.

Service the theme of the convention. The ideas of the speakers found expression through two main themes: 1) service of the county free library to all the people; 2) service of the State library in supplementing the county free libraries. The first thought was discussed from all angles, so as to show how completely the county free library can take care of the book needs of the people. The first note struck was the necessity of getting rid of every non-essential remnant of library professionalism, so as to

simplify the work of the library, and to get direct to the people and their needs.

What the county free libraries are doing

Help to small libraries

In many counties, little towns had either a free public library or a reading room prior to the coming of the county free libraries. To give help to these little libraries, to cooperate with them in every possible way, has been most successfully carried out by the county librarians. Where the small library needed cataloging, an expert from the county has been furnished. Frequent aid has been given in book selection and purchase, permanent collections of books are loaned from the county to supplement the local collections, special request books are loaned and every variety of assistance possible is given.

Service to the schools and to children

Some of the county librarians are still carrying on this help informally, but others are taking advantage of the section of the county free library law which provides that the district schools may become a part of the county free library even to the extent of turning over their library books and library money to the county free library. This plan is working out most profitably, as it means the money is spent more economically, better selections are made, the books are better cared for, and each school has a much larger supply of books, as they are circulated from one district to another. More help to the teachers and pleasure for the children will also be realized in a children's librarian who will go about visiting all the branches, holding story hours and enlivening the children's interest wherever possible. The advantage of such a plan was felt by those present to be particularly great for the country districts, where few such opportunities ever come to the children.

Help to other institutions

Much work is already being done in the county institutions; much more is possible, and being planned. An interesting account was given of a branch in a county jail, where the books are being

made splendid use of. In another county the state agricultural farm is being supplied with recreation reading for the students and supplementary study material from the State library, as the farm owns the books needed for ordinary school use. In still another county, extensive help is being given to a State normal school.

Unusual kinds of service

The county librarians are endeavoring to give service to all communities as fast as funds allow. Some of these branches are of such unusual a nature and in such unusual places that special interest centers upon them. Chief among these are the oil leases. Three counties now giving county library service have extensive oil lands, divided into "leases" of 10 or more acres, and often very many miles from towns. The men operating them must of necessity be trained and educated, but they and their families have been cut off from all library opportunities till the coming of the county free library, which has been pitifully welcome. The description of one branch on an oil lease was most picturesque. The books are in the dynamo room, where the engineer, an enthusiastic young fellow, acts as custodian. The spare space in the room is roughly rigged with boxes, strewn about for a reading-room, and the busiest hour is midnight, when the shifts change. The men drop in to read for an hour, either on their way to or from work, and to exchange books. The branch has made itself so popular that the company is planning to furnish a three-room house for a reading and club room.

Home libraries

Service through home libraries is fast growing into favor among the county workers, who realize it is the only means of getting books to isolated people. One county appropriated \$500 for this part of the work alone. In this way many people can be reached by having home libraries at headquarters of ranches, etc. One particularly interesting account was given of a home settlement, 65 miles remote from any town in the county,

shut off for over three months during the winter because of impassable roads. Evidently everyone in the settlement is reading every book in the collection, for the mistress of the home wrote the county librarian that she was about to return the shipment, when a newcomer arrived, but would "soon be through with the books, too!"

Advertising the county free library

The best advertising, everyone agreed, is satisfactory service. But, just as in any business, advertising is resorted to in order to secure customers, and good service given in order to keep them, so the library can do well to advertise itself thoroughly in order to have the people always reminded of their opportunities. Various methods of advertising were given,—placards, signs, addresses at granges and at teachers' and farmers' institutes, exhibits at fairs, write-ups in the county teachers' manual and the publications of the county chambers of commerce, slides in the moving picture films, etc.

Visiting the branches and the people

Visits and acquaintance with the people are other means of giving effective service and can better receive the time of the librarian than the technical details of the work. Visiting the branches, the schools, the clubs and the homes is being done to good effect. A meeting of custodians has also been held in two counties, giving the workers a chance for acquaintance and exchange of ideas.

A county free library handbook

The need of such a publication is being more and more felt all over California, not only in counties which have not taken up the work but wish information, but also by counties now carrying on the work, who wish to be better informed about the work of the other counties. It was the decision of the convention that such a book should be prepared, and L. W. Ripley, of Sacramento county, was appointed to have it in charge.

Service from the state library

Believing that the county free libraries are to be most effective in reaching all the

people, the California state library is aiding them in every way. Requests which come to the state library from counties having no free county library are sent transportation collect, as the extra time, duplication and irregularity of service and various other reasons would not justify the state library in bearing the expense. These conditions are practically all removed in counties with county free libraries. So the state library offers the loan of practically all its books, transportation free, to county free libraries, and they are making most valuable use of this freedom. Clubs, high schools, professional men, farmers and students are all finding that through the county free library they can get the use of practically anything they wish from the state library.

A reception was given to those attending the convention by the staffs of the California state library and the Sacramento public library.

Those attending the convention also spent a pleasant social hour at the home of Mrs Donald R. Green (formerly Mabel Prentiss, of the state library).

On Friday evening, the county librarians gave a dinner in honor of State-librarian J. L. Gillis, both in personal appreciation of his great help to them and as a professional recognition of his splendid work for California.

In 1908 the Chilean government, in honor of the centenary of its independence, established a permanent publication in which should be collected selected works of Chilean authors. The series was named "Library of the writers of Chile" and it was planned only to contain works written since 1810 by authors no longer living. The object was to spread a knowledge of Chilean literature in Chile and other places. This was because many of the works existed in scarce editions and ephemeral periodicals. Four volumes of the series appeared in 1910 and two in 1911. They are to be distributed to the libraries, public offices and higher institutions of learning in Chile and to learned societies abroad, free of cost.

Library Schools

Carnegie library of Pittsburgh

The training school for children's librarians opened for its eleventh year Wednesday, October 11, with an enrollment of 26 juniors and nine seniors.

Sarah B. Askew, assistant librarian, New Jersey state library, and organizer New Jersey public library commission, lectured on October 11 on "What makes library work a success," and October 12 talked on "Experiences of an organizer" and "Point of contact."

Courses in ordering and accessioning, classification, book selection, library handwriting, administration of small libraries and seminar for periodical review have commenced. During the first week the students visited the branch libraries, not beginning their practice work until October 17. The enrollment of the students represents the following localities.

Pennsylvania 18, of whom 10 are from Pittsburgh; Ohio, 4; Indiana, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Colorado, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Denmark, one each.

Appointments in class of 1911

Sarah N. Church, children's librarian, Silas Bronson public library, Waterbury Conn.

Mabel Harlow, assistant, Home libraries division, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

Helen Heilman, children's librarian, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

Mary B. Hunter, assistant, Public library, Stamford, Conn.

Kate Huntington, superintendent of library work with schools, Des Moines public library, Des Moines, Ia.

Helen L. Jackson, children's librarian, West Seattle branch, Public library, Seattle, Wash.

Margaret Lathrop, head children's department, Public library, Madison, Wis.

Louise P. Latimer, assistant in children's room, Public library, Washington, D. C.

Bertha W. Livezey, children's librarian, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

Ruth McGurk, assistant children's librarian, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

Clara M. Mooney, children's librarian, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

Phebe G. Pomeroy, children's librarian, Public library, St. Louis, Mo.

Augusta S. Savage, assistant children's librarian, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

Sara Sheerin, children's librarian, Brooklyn public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lillian H. Smith, assistant children's librarian, New York public library, New York City.

Gladys Spear, children's librarian, Public library, St Louis, Mo.

Katherine E. Williams, children's librarian, Public library, Milwaukee, Wis.

New York public library

The geographical distribution of students in the school is as follows: New York state (including New York city), 14; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 2; Iowa, 2; one each from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina and Rhode Island, with three Canadians. The colleges represented are Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Oberlin, and the universities, Cornell, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Queen's (of Kingston, Ont.).

About 18 of the class have had more or less library experience. The class organization was completed early in November, the officers being as follows: Edith Tiemann (Brooklyn), president; Maude Durlin (Erie, Pa.), vice-president; Janet Melvain (Bloomfield, N. J.), secretary-treasurer.

Ida M. Mendenhall, lately librarian of the State normal school at Geneseo, N. Y., has recently joined the faculty as assistant instructor and reviser. She is a graduate of Earlham college, Indiana, and of the Pratt institute library school.

On October 19, Percy Mackaye, the poet and dramatist, gave an informal talk to the school on "The drama as literature," the first of a series of literary talks and lectures, and on October 25 Claude G. Leland, supervisor of grade school libraries in New York, gave the first in a course of lectures on civic topics, "Public education in Greater New York."

Dr Mary L. Neff very generously offered a lecture on "Mental hygiene," which was given on November 2, and proved to contain very valuable suggestions for workers.

During November Dr Rosenthal, Mr Moth and Mr Taylor of the public library staff will speak respectively on

Slavonic literatures, including a lecture on The golden age of Russian literature, on Scandinavian literatures, and on the Classification of the reference department of the library; and Miss Taylor, also of the staff, will speak on Thanksgiving stories and bulletins, with illustrations. There will also be a course of three lectures by Dr C. C. Williamson, head of the department of economics, on the literature of economics of political science and of sociology.

The meetings of the New York library club will be considered a part of the school program, and students will attend regularly. The new circular of the school, giving fuller particulars, will be printed soon, the first circular having been little more than an outline.

MARY W. PLUMMER, Principal.

New York state library

The class of 1901 has given \$100 to the Library school. The letter accompanying the gift says "The contribution was made with the understanding that the total amount should be invested in a reference work or other useful piece of equipment, the selection to be made by the library authorities and approved by the class committee. . . . Through this gift we desire to express our devotion to the school and evidence our faith that a greater library and library school will rise over the ruins of those destroyed." The class of 1898 has given \$26 for similar purposes. These gifts will permit the school to obtain equipment for the new building which will be of great value, but which might be difficult to obtain through the ordinary channels of legislative appropriations.

The following class organizations have been effected:

1912. President, Alice M. Dougan; vice-president, Amy Allen; secretary-treasurer, D. Ashley Hooker.

1913. President, Henry N. Sanborn; vice-president, Mary P. Parsons; secretary-treasurer, Mildred Stiles.

On October 5, Mr and Mrs Wyer entertained the school and faculty at their home. The senior class gave a Hallow-

e'en masque written by Mrs Frederick W. Potter of the class of '11, Oct. 31, for the other members of the school and the faculty. On the afternoon of November 7, the school staff and student body were the guests of Mr and Mrs Walter.

As noted in the last number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES a bill authorizing contracts to the total amount of \$1,250,000 for rebuilding and extending the State library was signed by Gov. Dix. Under this law \$50,000 has become immediately available and large numbers of books which will be of considerable use in the school work in the near future have been ordered.

Through the courtesy of the Library of Congress, Cornell and Columbia universities, Forbes library, the Boston and Brooklyn public libraries and the Springfield (Mass.) city library, a number of scarce books which the State library has been unable to duplicate since the fire, have been obtained as inter-library loans for temporary use in the bibliographic and advanced classification courses. These loans have made it possible to give the courses in their entirety. Gaps of this sort in the working collection are filling in with encouraging rapidity.

F. K. WALTER.

Pratt Institute

The class of 1912 had the unusual privilege of being initiated into the profession by attendance on the sessions of the New York library association. It was a rare opportunity for them to see and hear librarians from all parts of the country and to listen to the discussion of library problems.

This year the course of general lectures by librarians is to be made to bear especially on the subject of library administration, not only the administration of independent libraries and library systems, but that of branch libraries and of departments. The course was opened on November 14 by a lecture by Frank P. Hill on "The Brooklyn public library, its history and organization." This will be followed by two lectures by Leon M.

Solis-Cohen on "Problems of branch library administration," and by two from Theresa Hitchler on "The administration of a catalog department." These will be given on consecutive Tuesday afternoons, and an invitation has been extended to the training class of the Brooklyn public library and to junior assistants in the Brooklyn public library to attend the lectures.

The following appointments to positions have recently been made:

Katharine G. Grasty, '06, librarian of the Eastern high school of Baltimore.

Agnes Greer, '08, organizer of the library of the College for young women, Calle Tamariz, Puebla, Mex.

Alice C. Campbell, '09, children's librarian of the Reuben McMillan free library, Youngstown, Ohio.

Hedwig Friess, '09, assistant, American society of civil engineers library, New York city.

Ethelwyn Gaston, '09, cataloger of the library of the New York Times and reference librarian to the staff.

Louise Hamlin, '09, assistant, Pratt institute free library.

Irene C. Phillips, '11, organizer of the library at Babylon, L. I.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE.

Vice-Director.

Syracuse university

The child study class, taught by Dr Street, dean of the Teachers' college, has been changed from the second to the first semester.

The senior class is again in charge of the story hour at the Solvay public library. The children are divided into two groups. The program for the older group will begin with Dickens' stories in honor of his centenary. The jungle stories are the first on the program for the younger ones.

The following lectures have been given: "Literature of American history" by Dr Edwin P. Tanner; "Bibliography of Mediaeval history" and "Bibliography of modern European history," by Dr Earl Sperry; "General bibliography" and "Bibliography of German literature," by Dr Charles Kullmer. The

professors furnish in advance lists of the books they are to evaluate, so each student has a typewritten copy for his notes.

The first social event of the school year was a book-title party given by the faculty on October 3. It had the desired effect of making the entering class feel at home.

Notes of graduates

Vesta Thompson, '11, has accepted a position in the Attleboro (Mass.) public library to succeed Laura Milligan, '10, who resigned to go to Florida.

Mabel Wells, '10, has been appointed assistant in the Syracuse university library. She was librarian of the Franklin Automobile Works, which has recently closed its library.

MARY J. SIBLEY, Director.

Western Reserve university

The course in children's work begins this week with six lectures on children's books given by Miss Power, supervisor of the children's department of the St. Louis public library.

During the past month two interesting and helpful lectures have been given to the class in book selection, one, The essay, given by Miss Myers, assistant professor of English at the college for women, and the other, Some entertaining biographies, by Miss Simon, librarian of the Hough branch of the Cleveland public library.

The school has had the pleasure of meeting two men of note who are visiting this country, Mr Mackenzie of Dufferline, Scotland, who told the students many delightful reminiscences of his own library and home town, and Dr W. K. Chung of the Christian college of Canton, China, who inspected the work of the school in order to learn methods preparatory to the introduction of a public library in China.

The reception for the class of 1912 was given by the faculty on the evening of October 23 in the rooms of the school. Many alumni and friends were present to greet each other and the new students.

University of Wisconsin

The opening weeks of the library school have brought some readjustment of the courses, owing to the resignation of Miss Kennedy, who had been an instructor in the school for three years, and the appointment of new members to the faculty. The commission has been most fortunate in securing Miss Maud van Buren, librarian of Mankato, Minn., and a graduate of Pratt institute library school, to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Kennedy's resignation. She will give the courses in loan, children's work and library extension in the school, devoting the rest of her time to library visiting. The course in classification and book numbers has been assigned to Miss Turvill, and those in library literature, type-writing, business forms and library hand to Miss Carpenter. Lucy L. Morgan, a graduate of the class of 1911, in the joint course with the university, has been added to the staff as general assistant, much of her work being revision.

The courses in cataloging, classification and reference are being conducted along the same general lines as in previous years, though in each course some change is necessary every year to adapt it to new methods, new books and changing thought. In cataloging the new edition of the A. L. A. subject headings have been adopted and in classification, the new edition of the Decimal classification, so that both courses are quite up to date in their presentation. The course in reference incorporates lectures on new reference books or new editions of old ones, new methods, and presents new questions for research.

In the book selection course, the emphasis is being placed more and more upon a definite knowledge of specific books. These books are studied and discussed in class groups designed to demonstrate certain abstract principles.

All books included in the A. L. A. booklist are personally examined by members of the class and the A. L. A. booklist is checked each month from the standpoint of the small library. Duplicate copies of the booklist are also clipped

and filed in classified order. This file is for class use during the year and is also to serve those students going out as librarians as a nucleus of the "possible purchase file," so essential in systematic book buying. In connection with the course in book selection, lectures have been given on "How history is written" and "Source material," by Dr. Thwaites and "Evaluation of books in European history," by Prof. Munro of the University of Wisconsin. The lecture on "Source material" by Dr. Thwaites was given in the manuscript room of the Historical library, where the wealth of manuscripts and their proper care and keeping illustrated at every point the use and value of such material. The students attended the special lectures by Prof. Channing of Harvard, at the University of Wisconsin.

The work in current events is being presented through addresses from specialists in the various fields of modern thought and advancement and by talks on the trend of present-day movement, by Mr Dudgeon.

The school has been particularly fortunate this fall in the number of addresses from speakers of power with a live message: Hon. W. H. Hatton, chairman of the library commission; Frederic C. Howe, William Allen White, James I. Wyer, Jr., Miss Dabb, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. John N. Cadby, of the Wisconsin railroad commission, addressed the school during October. The students availed themselves of the remarkable opportunity of hearing many of the speakers at the conference on civic centers, which was held in Madison in October and attracted men of national reputation. Ellen M. Stone was an honored visitor at the school during October. Miss Stearns gave a stirring lecture on "Our duty to our neighbors" as shown by rural survey, which was accompanied by interesting charts of the survey. The students were invited to attend the annual meeting of the Wisconsin historical society and to inspect the original drawings of Orson Lowell,

which were on exhibition in the museum of the historical building.

School notes

The faculty of the school gave a reception on October 21 to students and friends of the school in the quarters of the library school, which were made festive for the occasion. About 150 were present and spent the evening very pleasantly.

Following Mr. Wyer's lecture to the students on "The point of view," October 18, a faculty tea was given in his honor. Mr. Wyer told something of the work of saving the valuable books and other material after the Albany fire.

The annual Hallowe'en party, a well-established tradition of the school, was given by the students on November 4. The school rooms were appropriately decorated and games suited to the occasion furnished amusement to the guests. The best of fellowship made the affair one long to be remembered. A dramatic reading of "A pot of broth" and "Cathleen Ni Hoolihan," two of Yeats' plays for an Irish theater, which are full of Irish superstition and mysticism, formed a delightful part of the evening's entertainment.

Lilly M. E. Borreson, '10, visited the school during October and spoke to the students on her experiences as librarian in one of the mining and lake cities of Minnesota.

Alumni notes

Jane Schauers, '08, was married November 13 to Harry Gavere and will be at home after December 1 at Grand Forks, N. D.

Anne Pleasants, '11, has become an assistant in the Public library, Oskosh.

Gladys M. Tallett, '08, was married October 18 to Ernest A. Watterich and will be at home after December 1 at Oconto, Wis.

Mary E. Watkins, '09, resigned her position in the Legislative reference library to take charge of the Madison high school reference library, a position recently created and offering a large field for original work. The position is connected

with the Madison free library, in so far as library duties are concerned, and Miss Watkins is a member of the staff of that library, though paid by the school authorities.

Winifred B. Merrill, '09, has been appointed cataloger in the Municipal reference library, Milwaukee.

Marjorie G. Strong, '09, resigned her position in the Legislative reference library of the Wisconsin library commission to take charge of the Studebaker Company's library at South Bend, Ind.

Ora Williams, '09, librarian of the Cummins-ville branch, Cincinnati, accepted, October 1, the position of assistant organizer for the Indiana library commission.

Amy G. Bosson, '10, has accepted the librarianship of the Fargo (N. D.) public library.

Bettina Jackson, '10, has resigned her position in the Madison (Wis.) free library.

Marie Minton, '10, who resigned as librarian of the Sears, Roebuck Company, Chicago, was appointed librarian of the Oskaloosa (Iowa) public library September 1.

Mae I. Stearns, '10, resigned her position on the staff of the Newberry library to become assistant in the Lewis institute branch of the Chicago public library. The position was secured through a Civil service examination.

Grace Woodward, '10, has received an appointment as acting-cataloger for a year at the Kansas state normal school, Emporia.

Bertha R. Bergold, '11, who was on leave of absence during her course, returned August 1 to the Springfield (Ill.) public library.

Gertrude Cobb, '11, who acted as substitute in the Madison (Wis.) free library during July, has received a permanent appointment as assistant in that library.

Florence E. Dunton, '11, after serving as instructor in the Summer school of library training at McGill university, has accepted a position on the library staff of Miami university, Oxford, Ohio.

Dorothy Kautz, '11, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Kearney (Neb.) normal school.

Sarah V. Lewis, '11, who was employed during September and October as assistant to the editor of the A. L. A. booklist, will join the staff of the Cleveland public library in November.

Harriet G. Muir, '11, on leave of absence during her course, returned as children's librarian in the Lincoln (Neb.) public library.

Beulah Mumm, '11, received an appointment as assistant in the Sedalia (Mo.) public library, beginning August 1.

Althea H. Warren, '11, received, as a result of her success in the Civil service examination, an appointment as librarian of the Burr school branch, Chicago public library.

Summer Schools

Illinois

University of Illinois library school conducted a six weeks' term, June 26-August 4. There were 15 students enrolled—12 from Illinois libraries and three from Wisconsin and Kansas. The instructors were Miss Simpson, of the regular school faculty; Miss Abell, children's librarian, from Springfield; Miss Allen, of the Illinois commission; Miss Kingsbury and Miss Gridley, of the staff of the university library; Mary E. Goff, B. L. S. 1911, was catalog reviser.

Special lectures were given as follows: Dean E. B. Green, three lectures on "Bibliography of American history, biography and travel"; S. J. Buck, of the department of history, "Local historical material in public libraries"; Dr C. C. Adams, department of zoölogy, lectured on "Bibliography of general zoölogy and nature study"; Director Windsor, of the library school, gave one lecture on "Business methods in the library," and one on "The library in the community." A total of 95 lectures was given.

Students took part in the various public exercises, social gatherings of the general university summer session and voted their stay in Urbana most enjoyable as well as profitable. Provision has already been made for a summer session next year.

Chautauqua

The eleventh annual session of the Chautauqua library school was held July 8-August 18 under the direction of Melvil Dewey, with Mary E. Downey as resident director, assisted by Sabra W. Vought, Alice E. Sanborn and Mabel C. Bragg.

Anna R. Phelps visited the school and spoke on "Organizing a library"; Mabel C. Bragg gave a course of lectures on "The art of story telling," illustrating her points with stories; Mrs E. S. Barnett gave charming lectures on "Literary plagiarism" and "A short story and its story"; Mrs Annie Fellowes John-

ston told the class how she came to write "The little colonel series" and other books; Miss Kimball talked on the Chautauqua reading course.

Aside from the special lectures the course of study included 98 lectures on subjects of library methods and library economy. Lectures were followed by practice work which was carefully revised. Opportunity was given for questions and discussion.

The Chautauqua and Patterson libraries and books from the New York and Ohio state traveling libraries were used for reference and practical work.

So fine a spirit of faithfulness, enthusiasm and good fellowship prevailed that much was accomplished in the six weeks. Strenuous class work was supplemented by relaxation through the attractions which Chautauqua affords.

The registration included 36 students representing libraries of the following 10 states and Canada: Ohio, 16; Pennsylvania, 4; Georgia, New York, 3 each; Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee, 2 each; Canada, Illinois, Texas, West Virginia, 1 each.

There were many visiting librarians, trustees and others interested in library work who attended special lectures and consulted in regard to library matters.

Foreign

The Public library at Bergen, Norway, offered a course in library science, July 1-15, 1911. The instruction was given by Arne Kildal, librarian of the Bergen public library; Haakon Nyhuus, librarian of the Public library of Christiania; and Arne Arnesen, assistant-librarian of the latter institution.

For the past three years a two weeks' course in library science has been held in Copenhagen by the Danish library commission. As an outgrowth of this small beginning, last year an eight months' course, from October until May, was conducted with gratifying success by Professor Steenberg, assisted by his daughter Frau Cohn. The latter spent a year studying American libraries, 1908-9.

Interesting Things in Print.

The Board of education of Kansas City, Mo., has issued a reading list on child welfare, which includes the books that are in the library relating to that subject.

No. 4, v. 8, of the *Bulletin* of the State normal school of Bellingham, Wash., is a library number. It contains a history and description of the library, together with much information concerning the arrangement and use of the books.

The Deichmanske Bibliotek, the Public library of Christiania, has issued this year in two parts the second volume of its Register til Tidsskrifter (Index to periodicals). This volume forms a complete index to all articles of biographical interest published in 700 Norwegian periodicals through the year 1909. Cammermeyers Boghandel is the publisher.

The Miami commercial college at Dayton, Ohio, has issued an eight-page pamphlet on "How to use the public library." A list of books of value to commercial students and business men, giving title and author and price, is also added, together with a list of a dozen monthly publications of a similar nature.

The Boston Book Company has issued a reading list on modern drama and opera compiled by Mrs. Clara (Mulliken) Norton, Frank K. Walter and Fannie Elsie Marquand. The list was originally issued in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for 1907-1908-1911, but has been greatly extended and added to for the publication in book form. A splendid index is included.

Part 2 of a "Selected list of books," recommended by the Ontario library association for purchase by the public libraries of Ontario, has been issued by the department of education of that province. Copies may be obtained free by any library by application to Inspector Nursey of the department of education of Ontario at Toronto. The list is con-

fined to books issued 1906-1910, the smaller libraries being kept especially in view in its preparation.

The American association for international conciliation will send its documents without charge to those not already on its mailing list who may signify their desire to receive these publications. The documents which are issued monthly are designed to furnish brief but authoritative statements of various aspects of international relations. Address F. P. Keppel, Substation 84, New York city.

No. 2, v. 9, University of Illinois *Bulletin* is a list of the serials in the University of Illinois library, together with those in other libraries in Urbana and Champaign. The list was compiled by F. K. W. Drury, assistant librarian. The list comprises 8340 titles, of which 7000 are in the University of Illinois library, 65 are furnished by the Champaign public library, 25 by the Urbana public library and the remainder, 1250, by other university collections. A descriptive list of the libraries with the explanations and abbreviations precede the list. The volume of 233 pages is quite a credible piece of work and reflects credit not only on the university, but on the compiler.

A very notable pamphlet is that issued by the Public library of Greensboro, N. C., in which is compiled a collection of articles under the title of "Vacation visits to our public library," in which the various citizens from the mayor down told what each discovered in a visit to the public library in the heat of midsummer to examine the library for a special purpose. Some of the reports are on newspaper files, library indexes, library pictures, museum material, Sunday school helps, material for club papers, ideas for art students, material for debates, civic development, domestic science, juvenile reading and several local interests. The material first appeared in the *Daily Record* of Greensboro and is issued in pamphlet form as an advertisement for the library.

News from the Field

East

William E. Parker, treasurer of the Library Bureau and one of its founders, died November 2 at his home at Newton Centre, Mass., after an illness of several months.

Mr Parker became associated with Mr Dewey at Columbia college library, when the latter was librarian there. He was one of the group of librarians who founded the Library Bureau, and it was largely due to his far-sighted judgment and faithful attention to business that the Library Bureau attained the place as an international institution in business lines that it has since become.

The annual report of Yale university library sets forth the peculiar organization of that institution. It is not separately organized as a department of the university, but has intimate relations with all other departments. The Library committee is not an executive body but acts as a consultative body in making the library serve the interests of all departments. The librarian is thereby given greater power of initiative, and a greater degree of coöperation between the various departments is given to the administration of the library. Purchases are made by the librarian on consultation with the representatives of the various interests. It is believed by this means that the fields held in common by various departments are less likely to be neglected. The common interests of all departments are emphasized and their rivalry minimized.

Unusual gifts to the income last year are recorded.

Attention is called to the large union card catalog, including all available printed catalog cards.

The statistics show that with longer hours during which the library is open, and the better reading-room facilities, the use of books within the library is increasing, while the use of books without the buildings remains stationary. Figures indicate that systematic reading in connection with prescribed courses of study

has increased at the expense of general reading.

The annual average of accessions during 1905-1910 was 28,000 items. This was exceeded the past year. The large number of gift books to the library is described and donors enumerated.

Various exhibitions of the year are noted and particularly the exhibition in the library during April, 1911, in commemoration of the ter-centenary of the anniversary of the King James version of the English Bible, is given in detail.

Central Atlantic

The Takoma Park branch of the public library of the District of Columbia, the first branch library in Washington, was opened to the public November 17 with appropriate ceremonies.

Harriet R. Peck, B. L. S., N. Y. '04, has been appointed librarian of the Free library of Gloversville, N. Y., until February, 1912, to fill the place made vacant by the death of her father, A. L. Peck, the former librarian.

William H. Ames, who was librarian of the Bosler memorial library, Carlisle, Pa., for some time, but who resigned his position to take up business in New York, has returned and resumed his former position as librarian, vice Gertrude E. Reed, resigned.

F. A. Waite, for some time in charge of the technical department of the St. Louis public library, has been appointed head of the information department of the New York public library, a position of general reference work. He succeeds Everett R. Perry, who lately became librarian of the Public library of Los Angeles, Cal.

The report of the Public library of Jersey City, N. J., shows a circulation of 689,385 v. and a reference use of books of 96,543. Work with the schools continues to be the library's most important activity. The report commemorates the twentieth year of the library's existence and a review of the history and accomplishments is given. The report is illustrated with portraits of all the library

trustees from 1800 to date with various views of the library building. The library contains 126,645 v.

A collection of 24 paintings by Childe Hassam lent by the artist were on exhibition in the art gallery of the Free public library of Newark, N. J., during November. The catalog of the exhibit was a very fine piece of printing. A characterization of the artist and a list of his principal works were included in the notice.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, for many years a lecturer in the American museum of natural history and long connected with the department of education of New York state, has turned over his collection of 20,000 lantern slides to the American museum of natural history. These slides, of which 12,000 are colored, represent the results of his extensive travels.

The John Jermain memorial library of Sag Harbor, N. Y., celebrated its first year of service October 10. The library opened with 5000 v. on its shelves and work has been very active from the first. The total circulation for the year was 51,757. A large number of the books are in German, French, Polish and Lithuanian languages. The museum contains a collection of old books and pamphlets. Many curios and relics were given by Mrs Russell Sage, who gave the library in memory of her father.

Central

Esther Kronlund succeeds Carrie Nelson as librarian of the Carnegie library, Ironwood, Mich.

Laura Olson of Eau Claire, Wis., graduate of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed librarian of the Public library of that city.

Grace Phillips, Illinois B. L. S., '05, formerly connected with the library of the State normal school at Warrensburg, Mo., and later at the University of Missouri library at Columbia, has been appointed assistant-librarian of the Public library at Kansas City, Mo. Miss Phillips' home is in Kansas City, her

father being principal of the Manual Training high school in that place. Miss Phillips will have charge of the children's department.

The report of Dr Reuben G. Thwaite, superintendent of the State historical society of Wisconsin, gives the number of accessions during the past year, 9639 v. and pamphlets, making a total of 341,206. Nearly 4000 miscellaneous museum specimens were acquired during the year.

The bulletin of the Indianapolis public library notes that the year of 1911 should be recorded as "Riley year" in the annals of that library. Following a gift from the Hoosier poet of a \$100,000 site for a new library building, Mrs. Addison Harris presented the out-of-print first edition of "The old swimming hole." The notes state the Indianapolis press club, through its trustees, has loaned to the library indefinitely a portrait of Mr Riley, painted by T. C. Steele.

The annual report of the Public library at Jackson, Mich., records the number of volumes added, 3672; total in the library, 36,587 v.; circulation, 104,956; increase for the year in circulation, 18%; percentage of fiction circulated, 75.66, a decrease of 3.9%. A complete set of stereographic pictures of travel was bought and put into circulation. Extra copies of 16 magazines were also put in circulation for home use. Small collections of children's books were prepared and sent to the rooms of the lower grades in a number of outlying school houses, for home use by the children. The auditorium of the building was completed and the room put into service, with a model equipment including stereopticon and reflectoscope.

The main features of the annual report of the St. Louis public library are as follows:

During the year, the sixth branch library, the Divoll, has been completed and opened; a department of instruction, with a permanent head, has been organized; the whole staff has been classified and a system of examinations

for promotion has been put in operation; work on a municipal reference branch, by request of the city authorities, has been begun; library service has been made available by telephone and messenger to those who desire it; a "repertory" consisting of catalog cards of other libraries has been begun; and a new plan of certification for books and supplies received and work done has been adopted.

The regular work of the library has gone on as usual and has been extended or improved where this seemed desirable and possible. Details are given under appropriate headings.

Alterations made in minor rules and customs during the year include the following: the placing of inter-library loans in charge of the traveling library office; the adoption of separate time-sheets in place of a time-registry book; the making of branch librarians personally responsible for cash in their possession, with permission to send it to the Central library daily if desired; change in procedure for the receipt and checking of goods and bills; the opening of certain training class courses to members of the staff, by special permission; keeping the telephone exchange open until 9 p. m. instead of until 5:30; delivery and receipt of books by messenger; closing of branch auditoriums at 10:30 p. m.; allowance of transfer from one card to another in special cases; beginning of a "Collection of favorites" in the open shelf room; setting of stamps so that no book falls due on a holiday; issue of new cards without charge where their loss is involved in that of a book that has been already paid for; and the trial of a follow-up system for those who have ceased to use the library.

Many of these innovations are described in the report.

The new building is advancing rapidly, and will be ready for use about January first next. The library now contains 338,792 v., of which 241,985 are in the central building. Its active registered users number 92,910. It cir-

culated 1,439,435 v., exclusive of 406,981 v. used for supplementary reading in the schools which were formerly counted in the circulation, but are now reported with the library issue, as they are not taken to the homes of the users. Including these, the library issue was 577,811. The number of v. added during the year was 46,961; 25,186 were counted out at inventory, making a net increase of 21,775. The staff now includes 190 persons. The library now distributes books through the Central library, six branches, and 60 delivery stations, as well as through a large number of traveling libraries which are sent to class rooms, schools, library delivery stations, fire engine houses, settlements and industrial institutions. The new Divoll branch was opened on Dec. 5, 1910, and has been largely used.

South

Julia Toombs Rankin, until recently librarian of the Carnegie library, Atlanta, was married to Frank Osborne Foster, November 8.

John E. Goodwin, for some time reference librarian of Leland Stanford university, California, has been appointed librarian of University of Texas.

Laura Johnson, formerly of the children's department of the Public library of Missoula, Mont., will take charge of the children's department in the Public library of Boise, Idaho.

Phebe Parker, for the past 12 years librarian of Sage library, Bay City, Mich., resigned her position November 1 to become librarian of the State normal school of Valley City, N. Dak. General appreciation of her work in and regret at her departure from Bay City were publicly expressed. The Civic league of Bay City presented Miss Parker on her departure with a gold and amethyst pin suitably engraved in token of their appreciation of her splendid work in coöperation with that organization.

Norah McNeill, a graduate of the Illinois library school, has been appointed to the head of the loan and reference

department of the Rosenberg library, Galveston, Texas.

Nathaniel L. Goodrich, B. L. S., N. Y. '04, has resigned his position as librarian of the University of Texas to accept a similar position at Dartmouth college. Mr Goodrich goes to Dartmouth on January 1.

The annual report of the Louisville public library records: Volumes added 13,985; total, 138,667 v.; cost of maintenance, \$64,990; spent for books, \$16,986, for salaries, \$30,700; expenditure per capita for maintenance, \$0.29; cost per v. circulated, \$0.09.

Reference topics looked up, 26,721. Volumes issued for home use, 652,840, or 2.9 v. per capita, an increase of 8 per cent over last year. Of these 40 per cent were circulated from Main, 38 per cent from six branches and 21 per cent through 12 deposit stations and 230 class-room collections. Of the circulation 45 per cent were children's books. New borrowers registered during year, 6319, and borrowers' cards now in force, 38,211.

Two branches celebrated the fifth anniversary of their opening. The sixth branch was opened in Shelby park in March. The thousands of people who attended the exercises were a remarkable demonstration of popular interest.

Four art exhibits were held in the library art room during the year. At the last one the attendance was 14,600.

A collection of over 600 music scores has been put into circulation.

An intermediate department in the open shelf room is noted. The books are known as the red star collection. Only a part of them are kept separate from the other books.

Bi-weekly meetings of entire staff were held. Arrangements have been made for a limited number of assistants to pursue courses of study at the University of Louisville. Excellent work done with training class.

Pacific coast

The library board of Los Angeles, Cal., has selected six architects, each of whom

is to plan one of the six branch libraries soon to be erected in that city.

Mary Lytle, for two years librarian of the Public library of Sedalia, Mo., has resigned to take a position in the reference department of the Public library of Tacoma, Wash.

The annual report of the Tacoma public library records 55,666 v. on the shelves, of which 8568 were added during the past year; total circulation of 244,645, or 2.9 per capita. In three years the increase in circulation has been 140 per cent, and in four years the circulation of children's books has increased 380 per cent. Total expenditures for the year for maintenance were \$29,363, as follows: Salaries, including janitors, \$16,014; books, periodicals and binding, \$9902; other operating expenses \$3447. In addition a branch library and the lot for it cost \$5966.

The work of the public library of San Francisco has increased in all departments, and the temporary building is entirely inadequate. Two of the branches also are so crowded as to make it difficult to give proper service. Plans have already been made for enlarging one of these branches, which will give at least a temporary relief.

The total income from all sources was \$80,496, and the total disbursements \$72,548, of which \$16,327 was spent for books and periodicals, and \$42,526.55 for salaries.

In the five years since the library was destroyed a total of \$432,886 have been available for the use of the library. Of this amount \$75,757 has been spent for land and buildings, \$16,888 for furniture and repairs, \$99,055 for books and periodicals and \$165,230 for salaries. Every branch has a larger number of volumes than it had previous to the fire and the deposit collection about three times as many. There were approximately 166,000 v. in the library system at the date of the fire, of which all but about 26,000 were destroyed. The total number of volumes at the present time is 107,374.

The circulation last year was 810,792, an increase of 90,797 over the previous year. The circulation for the year ending June 30, 1905, the last year previous to the fire, for which there is complete figures, was 830,225.

The library is greatly in need of larger quarters, a larger appropriation and a larger staff.

The annual report of the A. K. Smiley public library, Redlands, Cal., records new borrowers, 1132; accessions, 2412; volumes in library, 20,231; magazines received, 148; newspapers, 23; stereographs circulated, 34,946; adult circulated fiction, 45,656; non-fiction, 27,220; juvenile fiction, 14,136; non-fiction, 4334; total 91,365.

A Carnegie gift of \$500 was received, for the purchase of Indian books. Among improvements is a fumigating plant costing about \$75 and accommodating 1000 books of average size. A sanitary drinking fountain has been installed in the library.

The financial receipts for the year were: \$14,865; disbursements—books, \$2285; periodicals, \$428; salaries, \$3941; other items, \$3296; balance, \$4912.

Helen T. Kennedy has been appointed instructor of the library training class of the Public library of Los Angeles. Miss Kennedy goes well prepared to the position. She was graduated from the University of Illinois library school in 1903 and for two years she was employed in the Public library of Jacksonville, Ill., in children's work and in work with the schools. For two years she was head cataloger in the Lincoln library of Springfield, Ill. She spent a year and a half as organizer and librarian of the Public library of Kewanee, Ill., and from there she went to accept the position of instructor in the Wisconsin library school. For family reasons she was obliged to sever her connection and take up her residence near her parents on the Pacific Coast. During the past summer and fall she has been assistant in the field work for the Oregon library commission.

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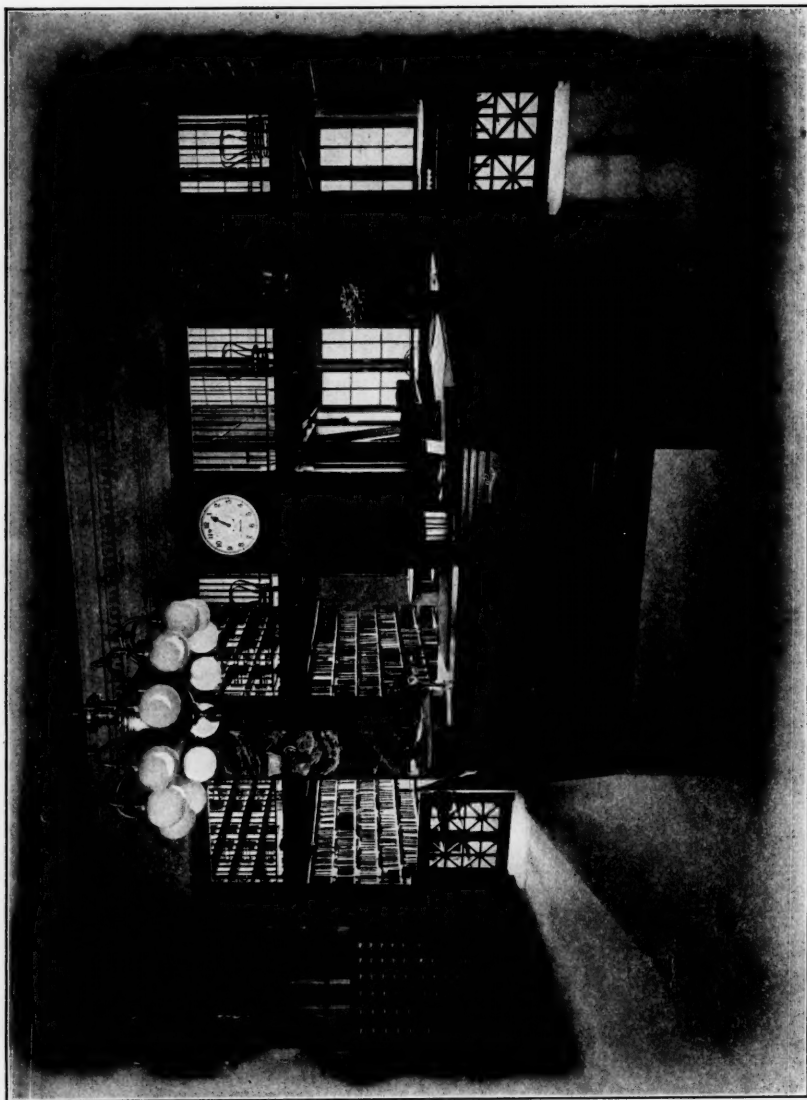
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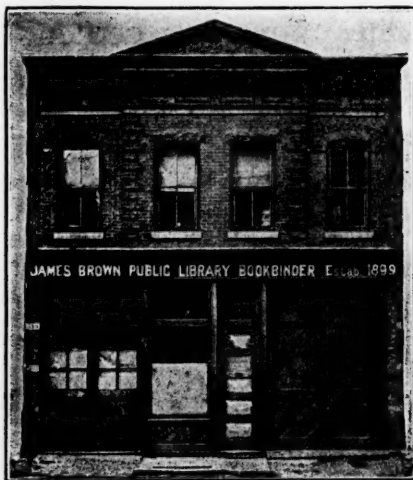
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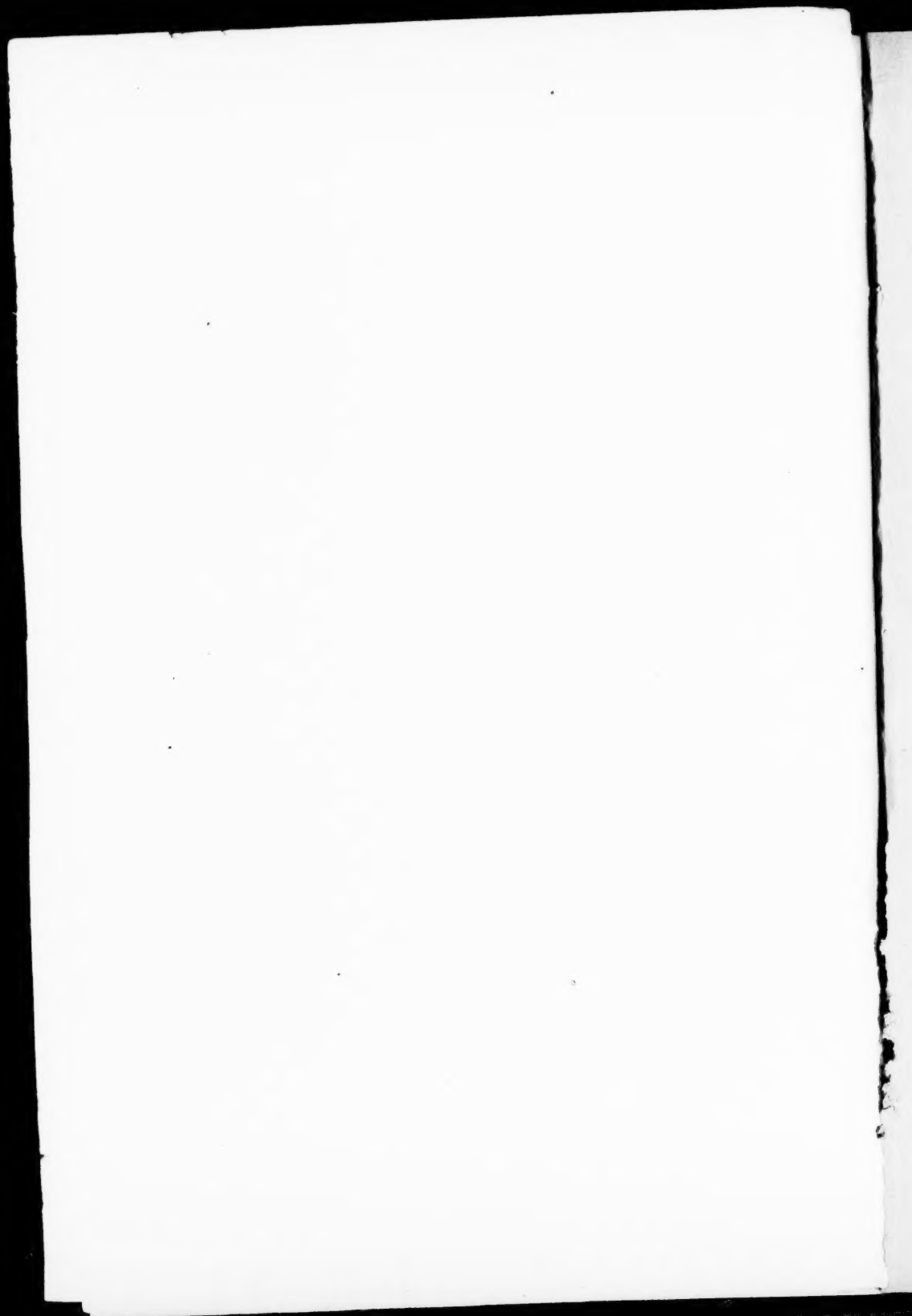
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